The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,560.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,928 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Pondicherry	17
„ Caruar	9	„ Madras	20
„ Narrakal	11	„ Cocanada	22
„ Tuticorin	12	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Colombo	13	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Galle	14	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Negapatam	16	„ False Point	25
		Arrive Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilcherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 15 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

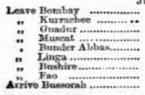
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., will be despatched on the 11th June 1870, at 4 p.m.

	June.		July.
Leave Bombay	11	Leave Bussorah	1
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Fao	5
„ Guadur	16	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat	19	„ Lingga	7
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Lingga	22	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	25	„ Guadur	13
„ Fao	26	„ Kurrachee	16
Arrive Bussorah	27	Arrive Bombay	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee Saturday at 4 p.m.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE S. S. PETERSBURG will sail for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, on about the 15th of June. She is a vessel of the highest class, registered double A 1 at Lloyds, and has excellent accommodation aniddships for First-class Passengers. The charge for a First-class Passage is £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Petersburg.

Bombay, 31st May 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,000 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received aboard after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Monday, the 6th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st June 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	40	24	8	
Messina	48	28	12	
Naples	50	25	13	
Leghorn	53	36	16	
Genoa	53	36	15	Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

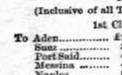
Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertakes to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize on up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 30	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,800 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH NATION, arrived from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Gabrell, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SOUTHERN BELLE, from Hongkong, are requested to SEND BOATS for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Benson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct via Suez Canal.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool vis Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbotne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing underany flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight :—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea.....	24 shillings per ton of 40 £ng. c. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60 „ „	20 cwt.	
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper			
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 „ „	20 cwt.	

Inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Ld.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.			
	10 „	1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.	

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 8th June, at 7 a.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Coleman, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 6th instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 7th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Bund Office at Mazagon at 7 a.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
6 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Shooting Jackets.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND
SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of Ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1852.
Comparative Summary of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR MADRAS.

With Immediate Despatch.

THE first-class Barque SEA BIRD, Captain Martis, 322 Tons. For Freight apply to

Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.,

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship STOCKBRIDGE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Ricketts, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

MR. JOHN YOUNG LANG is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

GOOD STATIONERY.

To insure this desideratum Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. receive a small and regular consignment by the Weekly Mail Steamers. Superfine Cream Laid and Foreign Note Papers, with Envelopes to match, all sizes, and suitable for all purposes, may always be had in perfect condition.

DRAWING MATERIALS.

As the freshness of every article to be used in colouring is of paramount importance for the satisfactory exercise of the Art, Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co. aim at attaining this quality for their stock, by importing small and frequent consignments of such materials as are most perishable; and they can with confidence recommend every article they supply as substantially good and perfectly fresh.

SUNDRIES FOR DRAUGHTSMEN, &c.

MAPPING PENS, Gillott's, 12 on a card, with holder, per card		...	1 8
STEEL CROWQUILLS or Lithographic Pens, Gillott's, 12 on a card, with holder, per card		...	1 8
INK AND PENCIL ERASERS, Faber's, per dozen...		...	5 8
INDIA INK, Superfine, per ounce		...	16 8
COLOURS. See List of Colours.			
COLOUR SAUCERS, in nests of 6 in a case ; per set, from Rs. 3 to		...	4 8
DRAWING PINS, best electrum, per gross... ...		...	9 0
COLOUR PALETTES, with 3, 6, and 12 divisions, from As. 8 to		...	2 8
STENCIL PLATES ;—an extensive assortment always on hand ; samples forwarded on application.			
STENCIL PLATE BRUSHES, each		...	0 8
Ditto Ink, per box...		...	0 8
INDIA RUBBER, per pound		...	5 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED, two ENGLISH WRITERS. Salary Rs. 30 each. No one need apply who has not passed the requisite Examination.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th June 1870.

FOR SALE, on board the ship Copenhagen, FOUR DOGS—one black pure bred Retreiver, 1½ years old ; one Skye Terrier, six months old, pure bred ; one half-bred black and tan English Terrier, and one half-bred brown Terrier Bitch, both only 4 months old.—Apply to the CAPTAIN on board. Prices moderate.

SALE of GREEN TEA by PUBLIC AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. HEEBALALL and Co. will SELL off by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Hummum Street, No. 9, by order of Khoja Cursenbhai Ibrahim, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Boolakidass Lalchand—153 Boxes of GREEN TEA, of the following Nos.

12	Boxes Numbered	53	
10	ditto	ditto	62
57	ditto	ditto	24
22	ditto	ditto	97
2	ditto	ditto	42

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HEEBALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
M.
A.
D.
S.
THEATRE ROYAL,
THURSDAY
NEXT.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834,
And empowered by special Act of Parliament,
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 54.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION.

Directors.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq.
George Henry Brown, Esq.	William Norris Nicholson, Esq.
The Honourable James Byng.	Sir Macdonald Stephenson.
Osgood Hanbury, Jun., Esq.	Charles Frevill le Surtees, Esq.

Auditors.

Antonio Brady, Esq. | Charles George Grainger, Esq.
Henry William Ripley, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of England. | Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Cotterill & Sons. | Messrs. Parke & Pollock.
Medical Adviser.—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S.
Actuary and Secretary.—Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS,
Held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1869.

1. The Board of Directors have the satisfaction of presenting a favourable Report of the business of the past year, and of the progress of the Society.

2. The estimated Surplus Funds, beyond the sum of £842,393 7s. 9d. (the calculated Reserve Fund set apart to meet all liabilities), amount to £201,439 11s. 7d., as shown in the annexed Balance Sheet.

3. The Board propose to allow the holders of all Policies six years in force and entitled to participate in Annual Bonuses, a Reduction of Premium for the year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870, of 50 per cent., thus reducing the year's Premium to One-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the sixth year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have been Fifty per cent.

4. The sum allotted to each Policy on this, as at each preceding yearly division of profits, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium, or as an addition to the sum assured of a proportionately larger Bonus payable with the Policy when a claim arises, according to the option exercised by each Policy-holder on the first occasion of participation in profits.

5. Under the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, One-fifth of the estimated surplus Fund of £201,439 11s. 7d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable, is divisable during the current year 12th May, 1869, to 11th May, 1870. The amount of the Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £38,760. Three-fourths of this sum is applicable to the cash payments in reduction of the Assureds' participating Premiums, by One-half, for the current year, or to the addition of corresponding Reversionary Bonuses to Policies; to the addition of corresponding Reversionary Bonuses to Policies; and One-fourth will provide for the Annual Bonus to Proprietors. The sum of £297 19s. 2d. is proposed to be deducted from the Policy-holders' or Assurance Fund suspense Account, to avoid fractions in fixing the amount of reduction of the Assureds' Premiums. The sum at which this Fund will then stand is £4,064 8s.

6. The Board recommend a dividend by way of Bonus to the Proprietors of £1 17s. per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for Interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. Both the Dividend and Interests are free from any deduction for Income-tax. The Board further recommend that the Surplus Balance of £375 be added to the credit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account.

7. The New Policies issued in England during the year ended 31st December, 1868, were 1,311 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £343,070, producing an Annua Premium of £19,472 12s. 11d. The above amount assured is exclusive of a sum of £1,078 6s. added in that year to Policies by application of reduced Premium to increase the sums assured.

8. The Average New Premium Income of each of the last five years, 1864 to 1868, has been £14,381—as against £9,682, the average of each of the preceding five years, 1859 to 1863.

9. The total Number of Policies Issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1868 was :—

In England	3,298	Policies for	£3,346,109 8 3
In India	6,241	„	5,304,503 0 8
Together	9,541	„	£8,650,615 8 11

10. The Total Amount of Net Premiums (after deduction of all the annual reductions, averaging nearly 50 per cent) received in England from 1834 to 1868, was..... £893,072 16 6
In India, the corresponding amount was 1,455,637 16 11
Making together £2,328,710 13 5

11. When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—

1,522 Policies, paying English Premiums, for a Sum of.....	£1,787,314	6 0
1,466 Policies, paying India Premiums, for a Sum of.....	1,201,190	5 0
Total, 2,988 Policies, for a Sum of.....	£2,981,504	11 0

12. During the past year there have been New Claims under 35 English Policies on 31 lives, to the amount of £33,640 1s., and under 43 Indian Policies, on 34 lives for £39,096 16s. 8d., making a total of 78 Claims on 65 lives for £72,736 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, with the exception of £19,997 10s. 2d., provided for in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year 1868.

13. The amount of Claims paid from the establishment of the Society is :—

In England 655 Policies	523 Lives for	£652 212 11	10
In India, 1,077 „	812 „	1,011,152 6	8
Total 1,742 Policies	1,338 Lives for the sum of	£1,663,344 18	6

14. The detailed Balance Sheets and Lists of Investments, in England and India respectively, are laid on the table ; and the Directors beg to refer for all further detailed information to the Investments, and to the Annual Account hereto annexed, of Receipts and Disbursements, exclusive of repayments and re-investments of Securities. The valued account or Balance Sheet of Assets and Liabilities, also hereto annexed, forms the basis of the present year's appropriation of profits.

The three Directors who, under the Deed of Settlement, retire this year in rotation, are Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Osgood Hanbury, Junior, Esquire, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, accordingly.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.

1, King William Street, London, E.C., 12th May 1869.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, 5, Church Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., to pass the Accounts and declare a Dividend. Share Certificates and other Vouchers must be left for examination at the Office aforesaid four clear days before the Meeting.

By order of the Committee of Shareholders,
DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors to the Bombay Alexandra Insurance Company.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS from Bombay to China and Japan at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, the Secretaries of this Association, Messrs. Russell & Co., Shanghai, return to the assured Twenty per cent of its yearly profits, divided per Bats to the net premium contributed.

FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS ARRIVED PER S.S. SUMATRA.

Holme's Professor at Breakfast Table	Rs.	1 0
Fairholt's Dictionary of Terms in Art		3 12
Held in Bondage. By Ouida		3 4
A Handbook for Ladies. By E. A. Maling		1 12
Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar. By T. A. Trollope		1 12
Natural History of Precious Stones and Metals ...		3 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide		2 4
Monthly Army List for May 1870		3 0
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words		6 12
A Pocket Guide to Croquet. By Cavendish		0 12
Novels—The Scottish Chiefs		1 4
——The Girl he married		1 4
——Mabel Grey		1 4
——Good as Gold		1 4
——Hester Morton		1 4
——The Duchess Abroad		0 10
——Hedged In		1 0
History of the Saracen Empire. By E. Gibbon ...		2 4

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Cartes-de-Visite of Actresses, each ...	...	1 0
Plan of Toongar Hill, mounted on Rollers ...	...	4 0
——Book form...	...	4 0
Pen Mending Machines (Ivory)	...	6 0
——The Dolphin (Ebony)	...	4 8
Crest Packets, per packet	...	0 12

Bombay, 4th June 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts		9 0	
BADHAM'S „	Silk and Wool.....	9 8	
BADHAM'S „	Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S „	French Colored Shirts ..	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S „	White Shirts.....	60	0 „
BADHAM'S „	verland Suits	35	0 „
BADHAM'S „	Travelling Suits	35	0 „
BADHAM'S „	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0 „
BADHAM'S „	All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18	0 „
BADHAM'S „	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0 „
BADHAM'S „	Serge Suits	40	0 „

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Fort, and the BRANCH SCHOOL, Byculla, will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 8th instant, at 10 A.M.

LOST on KALBADAVIE, a Silver-mounted Malacca crop RIDING STICK, with initials engraved thereon. Whoever returns the same to the office of this paper will be well REWARDED. Any one detaining same will be prosecuted.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to the premises formerly in the occupation of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and next door to those hitherto in our occupation.

LEGGATT & Co.

No. 4 Rampart Row, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. S. CARROLL, Milliner, while thanking her kind Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and the Mofussil for the kind patronage with she has hitherto been favoured, begs re pectfully to inform them that she will from and after the 10th instant, and for the S ason, transfer her Bombay Establishment to the eligible premises in the "Decan Herald" Office, Civil Lines, Poona, where all orders will until further notice be promptly and punctually attended to, and she invites a continuance of the support and patronage of her numerous Constituents.

Bellasis Junction Road, Bombay, 3rd June 1870.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and Glyn, Mills, Currie, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme or Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per Share, or at the rate of 8 per cent on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 7th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 7th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MEERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been AGENTS of the above-named MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to and from any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company WILL BE HELD at the Association's Registered Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the Eleventh day of June 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET strong. Press and Spinning Companies' shares have been enquired after. Sellers for Government Paper.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000		all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	642½
15,000	500		100	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	197½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	33½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	195
32,000	250	12½	5 do.	National Bank of India	132
80,000	250		12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	25 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
250	3,300	850	50 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	610
	12,500	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	3,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	525
500	5,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	9,400
200	2,000	1,800		Framji Cowasji Press	1,925
200	6,000	all	246 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,600
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,400
1,500	1,000	550		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	885
122	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,500 nl.
22	2,000	750	200 ps.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,275
150	2,000	all	150 ps.	Vinaverily Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500			Carwar Company	950 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	318.3.6	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
	£ (	13,103	do.	Do.	
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
		6.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

		2,750	50	Albert Mills Co.	335
		all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,020
		all		Bombay	2,800 nl.
		all	50*	Bombay United	760
		all		Broach Mills	190
		all		Dharumsey Spinning	185 nl.
		all	150 p. c.	Great Eastern	1,440
		all	80	Manockji Petit's	830
2,500	2,500	all		Oriental	1,495
800	2,800	2,800		Royal	1,425

*Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/32d to 3d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/32d. to 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/32d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	1-0
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do.	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10. 8
Bombay Bank Notes	,, 10-4
Cuttack	,, 220
Madras Rupees	,, 220
Pice Paice Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Lace	,, 15-1
Bank Post Bills English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-78

CALCUTTA.—2ND JUNE 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 96-12, or 3-4 discount.

10 years' Debentures, at Rs. 108-8.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, to different parties, Rs. 1,475 for cash.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

£1,000 East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 248 = £20.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Woodhouse, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Clark, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Oudh.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Reinecker, Captain, Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.

Ellis, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, on furlough, to England.

Wilson, Surgeon, Bengal Medical, on furlough, to Europe.

Parker, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Dinsa.

Westmacott, Major, Commanding 2nd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, to Mominabad.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 4th June 1870.

The undermentioned officers recently arrived from England are placed on general duty as stated opposite their respective names :—

Assistant Surgeon G Waters, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon P Murphy, Scinde District.

Assistant Surgeon A H Hughes, Northern Division.

Assistant Surgeon R M Wall, Poona Division.

Dr. Murphy will travel by sea, and Drs. Hughes and Wall by rail at the public expense on proceeding to join.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani :—

Higher Standard.

Ensign O'M Creagh, 65th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 21st Regiment N I, on probation.

Ensign J deB Lynch, 95th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 14th Regiment N I, on probation.

The portion of G O G No. 397 of the 21st ultimo relating to these officers is cancelled.

Lower Standard.

Lieutenant K F Maclachlan, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The following transfer is authorized :—

No. 1,473 Naigaon Rowjes Sinday, from 6th Regiment N I, to 24th Regiment N I.

Captain W. Jacob, officiated as 2nd in Command, and Captain R. Le P. Trench, as Wing Officer 19th Regiment N. I., from the 13th to the 15th May.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deolalee Depot.—Depot Order, dated 19th May 1870, directing Lieutenant and Local Captain Nason, to officiate as Quarter Master, vice Kerridge, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

7th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 26th May 1870, direct ng Captain Otterson, offic ating Wing Subaltern to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, with effect on the 12th March 1870, vice Captain Davis, proceeded on leave.

12th Regiment N I.— Regimental Order, dated 19th May 1870, directing Lieutenant Way, Wing Subaltern and officiating Adjutant, to perform the duties of Quarter Master, in addition to his own, vice Lieutenant Brown, proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

19th Regiment N I.—Regimental Order, dated 19th May 1870, directing Lieutenant W. C. Harrison, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his own duties.

25th Regiment N I. I.—Regimental Order, dated 21st May 1870, directing Lieutenant Poole, adjutant, to perform the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own, from the 14th May 1870, vice Major Glasspool.

27th Regiment N I.— regimental Order, dated 1st April 1870, directing Lieutenant Wood, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Tanner.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Lieut. J. W. D. Hallon, to remain at Matheran, from 16th May to 15th June 1870, on medical certificate.

Royal Horse Artillery—Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Maclachlan C Battery E Brigade, from date of departure for 30 days in Guzerat, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant T. H. Darton, No. 2 Battery 6th Brigade, from 11th June to 10th August 1870, in extension to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

103d Foot—Ensign T. B. Polle, to England, from 18th May to 17th November 1870, on private affairs.

[N. B.—This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G. O. C. No. 218, 9th April 1870.]

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 27th May 1870.

Captain J. Dalrymple Clark, Madras Cavalry, will act as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, during the absence of Lieutenant the Hon'ble Robert W. Napier, Aide-de-Camp. Dated 23rd April 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion 12th Foot.—To be Captains—Lieutenant W. Bennett, from the 26th March 1870.

Lieutenant J. C. T. Humfrey, from the 27th March 1870.

2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers.—Major S. W. H. Hawker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 19th January 1870.

50th Foot.—Captain W. H. Thompson to be Major, from the 18th September 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to confirm Assistant Surgeon D. P. Palmer, M.D., in the medical charge of the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain J. O. Travers, 1st Battalion 17th Foot, is appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major General J. Travers, V.C., commanding the Allahabad Division, subject to the conditions laid down in G. O. No. 1 of 1867.

The six months' leave to Cashmere and Mussoorie granted by G. O. C. C. of the 14th ultimo, p. 166, to Ensign C. S. Cumberland, 39th Foot, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Brigade Order, dated the 19th April, appointing Assistant Surgeon A. Wood, M.B., returned from detached duty to Hurdwar, to resume the medical charge of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, pending the arrival of Surgeon J. Browne.

Darjeeling Station Order, dated the 12th April, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Y. Howison, M.D., to the medical charge of the Darjeeling Convalescent Depot, as a temporary measure, vice Assistant Surgeon A S. Russell, M.D., Royal Horse Artillery, reported sick.

Agra Station Order, dated the 21st April, making the following medical arrangements :—

Assistant Surgeon G. McD. Davis, M.D., 1st Native Infantry, to proceed to Bawal Pinjree and report himself to the Deputy Inspector General, Indian Medical Service, for duty.

Surgeon J. Elliot, M.D., 40th Native Infantry, to take medical charge of the 1st Native Infantry, as a temporary arrangement, in addition to his other duties.

Jubbulpoor Station Order, dated the 14th April, appointing Captain G. Murray, 21st Madras Native Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Forsyth, Brigade Major, proceeding on duty in the district.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April, appointing Lieutenant S. A. Swinley, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain B. Cracroft, proceeded on leave.

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 13th April, appointing Captain and Adjutant A. C. Anderson to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain R. B. Graham, 3rd Squadron Officer, and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, proceeded on leave.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April, appointing Captain E. H. E. Kauntze, 1st Squadron Subaltern, and officiating Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Captain R. M. Jennings, 3rd Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, on general leave.

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 21st April, making the following appointments, vice Captain G. C. Jackson, 2nd Squadron Officer, proceeded on furlough :—

Captain H. A. McNair, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant E. L. Durand, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 20th April, making the following appointments, with effect from the 16th idem, consequent on the departure for Bombay of Lieutenant R. M. Clifford, 2nd Squadron Officer :—

Captain G. C. Ross, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant C. S. Hogge, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to take charge of the Adjutant's office, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant A. W. R. Becher, proceeded on leave, on medical certificate.

15th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th April, appointing Captain D. W. Inglis, attached, to act as Wing Officer, vice Captain G. R. Hennessy.

17th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant T. Dawes to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain R. J. Walker, on general leave.

33rd Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 25th April, making the following appointments, vice Major J. T. Harris, proceeded on general leave :—

Captain T. W. Rutherford, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain C. P. Hunter, attached, to officiate as Wing Officer.

40 h Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th April, making the following appointments, during the absence, on general leave, of Major E. H. Scott, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. D. Balleste :—

Major H. Z. Usarne, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieutenant and Adjutant B. P. Bromhead to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant H. D. Hutchinson, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, (A Battery, A Brigade,) to remain at Umballa, on private affairs, from the 8th April to the 9th May.

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant A. B. Harvey, to Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

11th Hussars.—Colonel C. C. Fraser, C.B., V.C., from the 1st to the 29th January, and from the 12th February to the 21st March 1870, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain H. J. Kinsman, (No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade,) to Ranee Khet, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

3rd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieutenant R. N. Franks, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

5th Foot. (1st Battalion.)—Captain W. D. Legge, to Murree and adjacent hills, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

12th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Ensign C. A. Coles, to Calcutta, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

14th Foot 1st Battalion).—Lieutenant B. Channer, to Calcutta, from the 15th June to the 15th December, to study the native languages, as a very special case.

65th Foot.—Captain G. A. Morgan, to Simla, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. J. W. Smith, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th June to the 15th September, on private affairs.

62nd Foot.—Lieutenant W. B. Williams, to Nynee Tal, for six months, from the 9th May, on medical certificate.

85th Foot.—Lieutenant F. C. Lewin, to Dalhousie, from the 15th May to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Ensign E. H. Boden, to Dalhousie, from the 10th May to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

92nd Foot—Major G. H. Parker, to remain at Sultanpore, from the 15th July to the 14th August, on private affairs, in extension.

95th Foot.—Captain C. F. Parkinson, to England, overland, from the date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

105th Foot.—Captain H. Beckley, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant E. D. Way, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Franks, (doing general duty at Peshawur,) to Murree, from the 12th May to the 1st November, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th May 1870.

49th Foot.—The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to permit Captain Thomas C. Hincks to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, and to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

Lieutenant E. Lonsdale to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hincks, who retires. Dated 25th May 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

100th Foot.—Lieutenant Charles Fleming Gleig to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Elliot, promoted. Dated 28th February 1870.

The following orders are confirmed :—

2nd Battalion 19th Foot.—Regimental order, dated the 23rd April, appointing the undermentioned officers as committee of paymastership, during the absence of Paymaster J. J. W. Smith, recommended to proceed to England to appear before a medical board :—

Major R. D. Barrett, President.
Captain and Local Major P. D. Vigors, Member.
Captain C. Hereford, Member.

The last mentioned officer to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated the 15th April, making the following arrangements, vice Captain T. J. Watson, on leave :—

Captain G. H. W. Hoggan, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer.

Captain T. B. M. Glascock, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Second Captain M. H. C. B. Steinman, (C Battery, D Brigade,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant J. M. Alves, (B Battery, 23rd Brigade,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon C. O. Dampster, (25th Brigade,) to Laudour, from the 10th May to the 10th November, on medical certificate.

3rd Foot (1st Battalion)—Captain H. Parnell, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

25th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Ensign A. H. Hope, to Nynee Tal, from the 14th June to the 14th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

37th Foot.—Captain J. E. Whiting, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 13th June to the 13th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Captain J. F. Reyne, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 13th June to the 15th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant W. E. Gilbert, (Adjutant,) to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 13th June to the 13th August, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

60th Foot (2nd Battalion) —Lieutenant H. A. H. Ward, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 14th August, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Ensign I. W. T. S. Smythe, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 30th June, on private affairs.

will continue, until further orders, to be attached to the Sudder Station of Cuttack.

Mr. John Whitmore, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Packergunge, to have charge of the Sub-division of Khoolnah, in Jessore.

Mr. Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, to officiate as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, during the absence on leave of Mr. George Edward Porter, or until further orders.

Mr. James Crawfurd, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, to have charge of the Sub-division of Kishengunge in Purneah.

Mr. George Edward Porter, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rungpore, is granted leave for three months.

The services of Lieutenant William Stenhouse, 1st officiating Conservator of Forests, Lower Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 2nd May.

Mr. Edward Melian Showers to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. W. Dundas, or until further orders.

Mr. Sandford James Kilby to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Maxwell Reily, or until further orders.

Mr. John Stanley Carr Larminie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorsenadabad, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Munro, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sasseram, is granted leave for three months.

Mr. W. D. Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is granted leave for three months.

Mr. D. W. Dundas, District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore, is granted leave for three months.

Mr. T. S. Isaac, officiating Superintendent Engineer, second class, second grade, is transferred from the Cuttack to the Presidency Circle, and will officiate as Superintending Engineer of the latter Circle. Mr. Isaac assumed charge of the Presidency Circle from the 3rd May.

Mr. W Smith, Superintending Engineer, second class, second grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the South Eastern Circle, of which he assumed charge on the 18th April.

Mr. J. R. K. Williams, (Local) Assistant Engineer, second grade, attached to the Dacca Division is granted leave for two months on medical certificate.

The services of Mr. G. Calhcary, Executive Engineer, third grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, have been placed at the disposal of the Calcutta Municipality as a temporary measure.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St George Gazette*, May 31.)

Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, has obtained two months' privilege leave, on or after the 17th July next.

The Reverend W. M. St Babington, B.A., Chaplain of Cocanada, is granted leave for three months, on medical certificate.

Mr. Evans Charles Johnson, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

Mr. Henry Martin Whitterbotham, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. Charles Augustus Bird, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

V. Vencata Subba Sastri, to act as Professor of Sanskrit at the Presidency College.

The Reverend John Gorton, M.A., to act as Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral without prejudice to his appointment as Commissary and acting Archdeacon of the Diocese of Madras.

The Reverend Charles Rhenius, to act as Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council in pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George :—

Mr. Charles Jeffrey Knox, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. Gordon Thomas Mackenzie, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. Henry Richard Farmer, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

2nd Captain H. Tulloch, Royal Madras Engineers, Executive Engineers 1st grade, is granted furlough in India on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Ensign the Hon'ble J. S. Napier, of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, to be an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, vice Lieutenant deRobeck, who resigns.

Lieutenant A. I. Maclaverty, Royal Madras Artillery, to act as a Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, during the absence on furlough of Captain Lockhart, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon William Farquhar, M.D, Assistant Surgeon John Law, M.D, and Assistant Surgeon George Hamilton Alexander, M. D.—To be Surgeons, with effect from the 28th May 1870, having completed 12 years' service.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major A. Francis, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer 1st grade, Mhow Division, for two years, to embark from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Knocker, Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 26th Regiment N. I., for two years, to embark from Madras.

2nd Captain W. E. Lockhart, Royal Madras Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, (medical certificate), for two years, to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant Alexander John Arnott, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the 26th May 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Mr. David Sinclair, M.D, is admitted as an Assistant Surgeon on the Madras Establishment, with effect from the 14th May 1870.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Alleyne Fitzherbert Fenton Bloomfield, having completed 20 years' service, to be Major from the 25th May 1870.

Lieutenant Frederick Lawrence Haleman, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captain from the 26th May 1870.

Madras Volunteer Guards.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, at their own request, to resign their commissions in the regiment :—

Captain F. O. Sherman, of No. 3 Company.
Lieutenant W. Grant, of No. 3 Company.

Malabar and Canara Brigade.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the date on which the command of the Mysore Division is next exercised by a Major-General, the Malabar and Canara Brigade shall be separated from it, and the officer commanding the Brigade shall be under the superintendence and direct order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Government of India have decided that the widow of a Warrant Officer, who has been pensioned as a Non-Commissioned Officer under the provisions of G. O. G. G. No. 406 of 17th April 1769, is entitled to the same rate of pension which she would have received had her husband died without being pensioned, provided the claim is supported by the usual affidavit and marriage certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 1.)

Four months' leave of absence, on medical certificate, is granted to the Hon'ble Alexander Rose, Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Mr George Dundas Turnbull is appointed to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Major Alexander Frederic Corbett, District Superintendent of Police, Budaon, with effect from the 15th June or subsequent date.

Mr. R Foster, Inspector of Police at Budaon, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Budaon.

The leave of absence for six months, on medical certificate, granted in Northfication dated the 10th May to Mr. George John Laidman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. George John Laidman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Dehra.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following transfers :—

Mr. Malcolm Reade, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Saharunpore, in the same capacity to Furruckabad.

Mr. Edward James Sinkinson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore, in the same capacity to Benares.

Mr. John Hill Twigg, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Agra, in the same capacity to Humeerpore.

Mr. Alexander Macmillan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh, in the same capacity to Futtehpore.

Mr. James Simon Mackintosh, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Benares, in the same capacity to Ghazeepore.

Mr. Robert Sneaton, M.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, in the same capacity to Gorucknpore.

Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Bareilly, in the same capacity to Allahabad.

Mr. William Arthur Howe is appointed to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which Mr. Alexander Bleakley Patterson was transferred to the Settlement Department.

The services of Mr. C. J. Sharpley, Civil District Engineer, Allygurh, are dispensed with.

Mr. J. McDowell, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Benares Division, Public Works, to the 4th Division Grand Trunk Road.

Colonel F. W. Baugh, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kumaon and Gurhwal, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st June next, or subsequent date.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15 Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£1 18s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
C loutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Scotia (s)	Avern	Java, May 23.
	Benefactress	Gibbs	London, Jan. 30.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Afrique (s)	Rolland	Marseilles.
	City of Shanghai	Crocott	Liverpool.
	Canute	Elias	Liverpool.

The ship White Jacket, Johnson, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

June.
2 Himalaya
Esmeralda

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
915 Armanella, Cochrane—Coupland & Co.
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—The Captain.
1281 Assaye, Rich—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1396 Aurora, Harriott—G. S. King & Co.
1372 Calcutta, Morrison—W. Nicol & Co.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Stuart & Co.
1254 City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.
991 Glentilt, Lewis—Owen & Okell.
1460 Greyhound, Jackson—The Dubash.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1298 John Elliot, Griffiths—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1198 Keynon, Jenkin—Coupland & Co.
1198 Michael Scott, Lewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1180 Oberon, Towill—Coupland & Co.
1341 Oithonia, Reed—L. A. & A. Co.
1417 Oriflamme, Hughes—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
1542 Orizona, Leewellin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1528 Qnorn, Bond—G. F. Pim & Co.
1126 River Lune, Williams—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1004 Rokeby Hall, Richards—W. Nicol & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Mossy—E. Bates & Co.
1366 The Douglas (s), Pain, Lawrence & Co.
1348 Teresa, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1199 The Royal Family, Cowing—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1907 Golconda (s), Coleman—Mails 8th June,
2201 Sumatra (s), White—Mails 15th June.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1432 Alabama (s), Bland—Harbord & Co.
1891 Brazilian (s), Green—Laurence & Co.
1215 Otterburn (s), Alsen—Riebe & Co.
1494 Petersburg (s), Hansen—W. & A. Graham.

FOR MADRAS.

332 Sea Bird, Martin—Finlay, Scott & Co.
395 Clementine, Mance—Volkart Brothers.

FOR JAVA.

1856 Pride of England—Taylor.

FOR RANGOON.

589 Winslow, Talliade—Blackwell & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

3585 Hindoostan (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
470 Sophie, Green—Dwarkadass Vusonjee.
1900 Travancore (s), Eastley.

FOR MAULMAIN.

803 Bella Maria, Lopes—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1303 Malabieshwur, Corney—Rennie Scovell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1028 Cashmere (s), Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.
1066 Medea, Bennett—Blay & Mackintosh.
477 Trevanion, Stevens—The Captain.

FOR BATAVIA.

1146 Flevo, Strocolman.

FOR TUTICORIN.

615 Leonidas, Cockburn—M. Nusserwanjee.

TUTICORIN TO HONGKONG.

178 Britain's Pride, Collins—H. I. H. Ahmed.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMER.

650 Euphrates (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
260 General Havelock (s), Drewitz.
230 General Outram (s), Teasdale.
366 Lord Clyde (s).
1168 Scotia (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

711 Hamoody—Nacoda.
119 Mahi, Nacoda.
74 Salamutty, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1574 Ellora (s), Hector.
1185 Madras (s), Perrine.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

H. M. Bullfinch (s), Lodder.
H. M. Earl Canning (s), Tolputt.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.
H. M. Teazer (s), Blomfield.

NOT FIXED.

599 Alfred the Great, Odens.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovall & Co.
1302 British Nation, Carnell—W. Nicol & Co.
710 Cassandra, Peters—L. A. & A. Co.
1089 Cavalier, Knight.
623 Clara, Murray—Rennie Scovell & Co.
876 Copenhagen, Cowie—Coupland & Co.
1283 Coromandel (s), Kingcome—W. Nicol & Co.
594 Dewa Gungadhar, Sewell—F. Bates & Co.
1169 Glasgow, Lloyd.
607 Mars, Ritchie—G. F. Henry.
701 Monarchy, Day—Harbord & Co.
573 Ottercaps, Peart.
589 Sarah Anderson, Sharp—Blackwell & Co.
541 Southern Belle, Benson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1533 Stockbridge, Ricketts—W. Nicol & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
1022 Victoria Nyanza, Jones—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAMA—At 104 Malabar Hill, the wife of K. R. Cama, Esq., of a son.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

TYNDALL—May 31st, at London, Joseph Gray Tyndall, Es

BOMBAY.

The Band of the 95th Regiment will not play at the Esplanade bandstand this evening.

The Bombay Small Cause Court will be re-opened for business from to-morrow.

A Fountain is to be placed at the end of Bazar Gate Street, just opposite the spot where the foundation-stone of a new Sailors' Home was laid by H. R. H the Duke of Edinburgh.

Vehar Lake.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 45 feet 5 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 46 feet 5 inches. The total rain fall up to date was 7-tenths.

Another Gambler sent to Jail.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Chima Gunnoo, a confirmed gambler, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month, for gaming with dice and money in a public thoroughfare.

A New Library.—There is a proposal to open a library in the Candawallia Mohla, outside the Fort. About Rs. 525 have already been subscribed for the purpose; and it is believed that the large sum of Rs. 4,000 is to be presented out of a charity fund left by a Parsee Shett.

A Lost Cheque.—On Sunday a police peon found a cheque for Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. Anstey, in the Fort Police Court. The policeman handed over the cheque to Mr. Superintendent Moffatt, who forwarded it to its owner, and received five rupees from him to be given to the sepoy.

The High Court.—The High Court met yesterday for the first day after the vacation. The Judges presiding on the Original side were the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, the latter for the first time on the bench. None of the cases on the board were of general importance.

Accidental Death.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Babajee Janoo, a pensioner. On Thursday last deceased was going along the road near the Custom House with a coolie, who carried a box on his head. The box accidentally fell off the cooly's head and caused a severe injury to the other's leg. Deceased was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died yesterday. Verdict —accidental death.

"Oriental Music Hall."—A music hall was opened for the first time in the Oriental Exchange, Apollo Street, on Saturday night. The number of visitors promised well for future success. The vocal performances, which were by amateurs, were well received; and the regimental band from Colaba filled up the intervals admirably. It is proposed to open the Hall regularly on Saturday nights. We need hardly state that the entertainment has the attraction of conviviality.

The public will have observed with pleasure that the postal authorities have made a concession to common sense and the spirit of the times, in forwarding the present mail by special train from Bombay. The arrangement may, we would hope, be accepted as a precedent for the future.—*Pioneer*, June 4.

Kurrachee Shipping.—The ship Elizabeth, 505 tons, G. Owen, master, arrived from Bombay on the 29th May, to load for Hong-Kong. The ship Violette 382 tons, A. Wilson, master, arrived from Bombay on the 31st May, to load for Hong-Kong. The ship Pontiac, Captain Finlay, left for Marseilles on the 31st May, with a cargo of gingelly seed and cotton.—*Sindian*, June 2.

Why was not the young Rajah of Kolapoor installed as ruler before he went home? He wished it himself, and his people wished it. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was prepared to make the concession, and the Prince's minority is so nearly past, that it would not have been "conceding" much to the wish of a whole people. But even had he been installed before he left, the Prince would have been, at most, a nominal ruler, so that his fitness or unfitness is a matter of no moment. From no point of view, therefore, can we see the answer to the question.—*Pioneer*, June 4.

Our Mahableshwar correspondent has informed us that His Excellency the Governor, who is shortly to leave the hills with his staff for Poona, will hold a levee in the new Council Hall about the middle of the current month. This beautiful building and elegant hall were designed by Major Mellis, R.E., Executive Engineer of the District; and they reflect the highest credit on the well-known taste of that distinguished and esteemed officer.—*Deccan Herald*, June 6.

On Saturday afternoon we had a severe storm of thunder, lightning, and wind, but accompanied by very little rain. At the Sungum we hear that large hailstones fell; but the visitation must have been very partial, as it did not extend to the Civil Lines. The weather is close, trying, and muggy; and a good downpour of rain is anxiously looked for. There has been considerable rain at and around Sholapore. A heavy fall occurred last Saturday night and Sunday morning, which delightfully affected the climate, and was favourable to agricultural operations at their present stage.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The British Ship White Jacket, 1,276 tons, Captain Johnson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 5,272½ bales of cotton, 402 bales of wool, and 472½ cwts. of hemp.

The British Ship Benefactress, 1,276 tons, Captain J. Gibbs, arrived here yesterday from London with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, & Co.

The Steamer Scotia, 911 tons, Commander J. Avern, also arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and the following passengers from Jeddah:—His Highness Mahomed Ali Khan, H. Abdool Carreem, and 453 deck passengers.

DISTURBING PARSEE FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

On Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, Shaik Sookeiman Yacoob, a boy about fourteen years of age, was charged before Mr. Showell with intentionally, and without lawful excuse, causing disturbance to a procession lawfully engaged in the performance of a religious ceremony. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, for the prosecution; Mr. Khunderao Morojee for the defence.

Nowrojee Burjorjee said—I was proceeding yesterday (Friday) along with a funeral procession which had started from Mazagon. When near the Two Tanks, prisoner came, and, pretending to spit at us, addressed most disgusting language to us Parsees. He was tossing up a rupee and speaking. I was not aware that a sepoy was behind or with us until the prisoner was caught. I saw a crowd assemble. As we were saying prayers we could not speak. I saw the prisoner, five paces from the corpse, spit towards it. When Parsees go with funerals, they go on offering prayers up to the "Tower of Silence." They are forbidden to speak as they go along, whatever may happen. I was saying prayers. Amongst us one party has the corpse in front, and the others follow fifteen paces behind. Those who pray cannot speak. I saw the boy when he spat at and abused us. He was standing at the corner of a gully. I heard all that the boy said from the commencement.

Raghoo Gunnoo said—I was proceeding along with a Parsee funeral yesterday. I saw a disturbance at the road leading to the Two Tanks. I saw the prisoner come near. [Prisoner said words mentioned in court, but too vile, in the opinion of the Magistrate, to be recorded]. He was looking at the Parsees and saying it to them. He was not making any gestures. He did nothing more. The procession stopped while I caught the boy. Many persons came to rescue him.

Takoonath Devideen said—I was proceeding yesterday with a procession of a Parsee funeral. I was in plain clothes; another sepoy was there behind me. A row took place. I went to it running. I found the prisoner in custody of the other sepoy, and many other persons trying to rescue him. This caused a disturbance. I assisted the other sepoy to secure the prisoner. The procession had passed the spot.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, who was fined Rs. 25; in default, to receive ten stripes.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on

June 4.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·713 inches
Temperature of the Air	85·9 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4 ,,
Dew Point	75·7 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·721 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	5·0 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9h A.M.) on following day	90·5 ,,
Minimum do. do.	82·3 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	W, WNW W, WSW
Movement in 24 hours	198 miles.
Total fall of rain between 1st January and 5th June 7 cents.	

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT—6th June.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

William Pattison, plumber, was discharged except as to two creditors.

William Donovan, European, storekeeper, liabilities Rs. 777, was discharged.

Pestonjee Dadabhoy, bill collector, liabilities Rs. 6,583, assets, Rs. 423 good and Rs. 1,593 bad, was discharged.

Moolchund Survesock, broker, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 4,893 was discharged.

Peeroozhaw Dhunjeebhoy, contractor, with Rs. 8,095 of liabilities was discharged.

IN RE NAGINDASS JUMNADASS.

This insolvent was a merchant with liabilities amounting to Rs. 8,40,662.

Mr. Starling appeared on behalf of the insolvent in this case and drew attention to the facts which, he observed, were peculiar. The insolvent had entered a sum as due to a creditor by him in his capacity as partner of a firm and now that creditor was keeping out of the way of service of notice.

The Commissioner said he could only grant an adjournment for a month, so that notice might be served on the creditor.

IN RE BOMANJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. Macpherson appeared on behalf of the petitioner in this case and applied for an interim order of protection.

Mr. Leith objected on behalf of an opposing creditor. The chief ground of opposition was that the insolvent had made a frivolous application in a divorce case.

The interim order was granted, as the utmost on behalf of the objector was that the delegates had not been unanimous.

IN RE LALLJEE JAIRAM.

Mr. Macpherson applied, on behalf of this insolvent, for an interim order of protection, on the grounds that the petitioner was in prison with no one to look after his family and that his books were in the hands of the detaining creditor.

Mr. Leith appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor, the only creditor on the schedule, and urged that there was one debt due to insolvent not mentioned in the schedule and that there might be others not entered.

An interim order was granted.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6th June.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Assaults.—George Pearch, an engineer, was charged with committing an assault against the person of one Ebrahim Dawood, and was fined six rupees, with the alternative of twelve days' imprisonment. If the fine were paid, four rupees were to go to the complainant. —A Hindoo was charged with a similar offence and was fined five rupees, or in default, to be imprisoned for ten days.

Thefts.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing a tarpaulin of the value of Rs. 40, the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He was convicted, and being an old offender, was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—A Mahomedan was charged with stealing a quantity of cotton belonging to the Colaba Press Company, and was sentenced to receive five stripes.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—6th June, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th June, 11-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 5th June, 12-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 13 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th June, 8-27 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 37 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 5th June, 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 6th June, 9-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 34 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 5th to 9 P.M. of the 6th June is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	2 50	1 0
,,	Calcutta	one in	4 1
,,	Madras	4 6	0 10

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee, perfect.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 6th June, 10 A.M.—Weather sultry, wind south-west, thermometer 82.

Cannanore, 6th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west strong, thermometer 80, barometer 29·920.

Tuticorin, 6th June, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north east, thermometer 89, barometer 29·88.

Carwar, 6th June, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light south, thermometer 86, barometer 29·88.

Mangalore, 6th June, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 86.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 6th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, service, 6th June, 1-50 P.M.; private, 6th June, 12-25 P.M.; via Turkey, private, 6th June, 12-15 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, private, 5th June, 10-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 4th June, compared with the statement issued on the 28th May:—

Liabilities.	28th May.	4th June.
Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	1,44,03,174	1,51,33,614
Deposits at Head Office	1,43,99,569	1,37,20,835
Deposits at Branches	16,22,569	17,51,903
Bank Post Bills outstanding	2,80,948	2,86,613
Reserve	2,92,936	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	6,57,612	3,57,053
Rs.	3,76,69,808	3,75,42,954
Assets.		
Government Securities	28,92,694	27,57,840
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Merchandize	6,27,439	6,08,639
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	23,71,534	22,06,758
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	1,12,10,094	1,21,48,255
Dead Stock	4,80,451	
Less written off	20,000	4,60,451 4,60,451
Stamps		5,289 5,872
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	10,59,979	9,94,231
Overdrafts	9,470	7,776
Govt. Reserve, Cash Rs. 1,11,33,614	1,04,03,174	1,11,33,614
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	41,29,3'6	36,28,236
Do. do. at Branches	42,05,431	30,83,739
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	6,01,957	4,67,543
Rs.	3,76,69,808	3,75,42,954

MR. HAYWARD.

Sir,—I regret to find from the *Pioneer* of the 9th instant, that you should have thought fit to publish, *in extenso*, a letter of mine, dated Yassin, 7th March.

From the general tenor of the communication, it is evident that it was meant to be private and confidential, and it was never intended that the comments and opinions expressed therein should be published in the form in which the letter appears in the *Pioneer* of the 9th instant.

In wishing the facts connected with the aggressions of the Maharajah of Kashmir to be made public, I authorised you to mention my name as your informant if it were absolutely necessary, but no wish to have the letter published as it appears, *in extenso*, was ever expressed.

Again, I must say, I extremely regret that you should have thought fit to publish my letter. I must ask you to give the fullest publication to my present communication. George W. Hayward.

Srinuggur, 21st May.

On the above the *Pioneer*, to which the letter was addressed, remarks as follows:—

In our issue of 9th May we published a letter from Mr. G. W. Hayward, the Central-Asian traveller, which, as will be seen by a further letter from that gentleman in our correspondence columns of to-day, he did not design to be given to the world in that form. The letter is before the public, and it is for them to judge between Mr. Hayward and ourselves, whether there is any indication, on the face of it, of a desire on his part that the text should be either altered in the shape or partially suppressed. All that Mr. Hayward expressed besides was a desire that his name should be withheld, unless we considered it absolutely necessary to make it known,—that is to say, he gave us the option of publishing it or not. We decided, as we did, from a reasonable unwillingness to take upon ourselves the whole responsibility of the serious charges he advanced against the Kashmir durbar, as well as from a feeling, confessed at the time, that it would be simple affectation to conceal Mr. Hayward's identity, since he, and he alone, was known in connection with the expedition to the Pamir steppes. Had our correspondent been sufficiently explicit, we might, with the *Friend of India*—also misled apparently—have adopted a different course altogether; though it by no means follows we should have given his communication, unquestioning, the weight of editorial authority, which, it now appears, Mr. Hayward desired. We wish the traveller all speed, and so far as any result may arise from the publication of his opinions, we have some warrant for believing that his known access to the press, instead of threatening a danger, will prove the best guarantee of his safety.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

(Furnished by the foreign office.)

Interesting particulars have recently been received from one of the Roman Catholic missionaries resident on the borders of Thibet at Tsaka, about three miles from the Thibetan frontier on the river Lantsan-kiang. It has been found extremely difficult to keep up regular communication with these gentlemen, as the Lamas do their utmost to prevent letters being forwarded. Hence any news of them is very acceptable. The rev. fathers being anxious to ensure frequent communication, have suggested that all letters should be sent by way of Shanghai, where no obstacles will be made in forwarding them.

The letter to which reference is now made mentions the visit of Mr. Cooper to the writer in 1868. It is chiefly interesting for the account which it contains of the various tribes dwelling between Thibet and Burmah.

The district of Ony-sy is inhabited by people of divers races—the chief town consisted originally of a barrack, round which Chinese merchants have gradually grouped themselves. In the immediate neighbourhood are six villages of Mossos and Lamas, whose chiefs are dependents of the Madarin of Ony-sy, to whom they pay a tribute in money and grain, and to whom they furnish fighting men in time of war. The mountains of Lantsan-kiang, from Cse-kor to beyond Liantchanan, are inhabited by tribes of wild Lyssons, who have minor chiefs to each village, and one head chief Mosso or Monkona of the whole territory. Down towards Congian, where Mr. Cooper was seized and robbed, is found a tribe called Passo: the people are very like Chinese, and are ruled by a rich proprietor, who receives the rank of Lieutenant from the Commandant of Ony-sy. The tribes of Mosso, Lama and Passo have no written language. There are religious books, which the sorcerers use for their prayers, but the signs in these consist of figures of stags, horses, birds, &c. It is not clear what is meant by their use. The Lyssons have no alphabet either. Orders are conveyed by means of notches cut in a piece of wood. They suppose evil spirits to be the cause of all sickness, and to get rid of these they employ wizards. If the sorceries do not succeed, the wizard may well tremble, as he is generally fallen upon and killed for having caused the death of the patient by the magic employed as a cure!

The upper part of the mountains beyond Cse-kor, on the banks of a river called Lankse-kiang, is inhabited by a people so timid that they flee before men, though they do not fear the beasts of the forest. The next tribe is less timid, and lower down again is a tribe of professed robbers, who are held in fear by all the surrounding people. Some amongst this robber tribe are suspected of having been to Burmah, since they have seen men armed with guns and wearing European dress. To the west of these live the Banil, who pay tribute to Yunan. Those in the south are reputed fierce, but those in the north are more timid. A Chinaman from Ly-Kiang, who has travelled through this part, avers that any one knowing the language of these savages, and taking a few presents for the various chiefs, could travel through the tribes unmolested, and reach Burmah in nine days.

Amongst the Chinese Christians with the missionaries is one who has been to Burmah by way of Yangtchang, and who states that there are eighteen stages or marches to a place where commences the jurisdiction of a wild chief called Mien Anang. Thence to Burmah are four stages more. He says the road is broad and good, but that it is dangerous for horses on account of the fine burning sand which affects their nostrils, more particularly when they move in large numbers, as is the case with those which go to Burmah to carry back cotton. There are no difficulties on this road, provided the proper tolls are paid to the chiefs at the three stations appointed for the purpose. The chiefs are then responsible for the safety of goods and travellers.

The tribes along this route are Pabry, Polo and Lasmien (Chinese pronunciation). The Pabry wear short black coats and blacken their teeth with betelnut. The Polo wear coats of goat's hair cloth, short and white; they lead their horses by a ring of silver; they are dependents of the Chief of Cehan-Kang called Cousse, "Lord of the Soil," who in his turn pays tribute to the Mandarin of Yangtchang. The road by the Cenicietchen is shorter and more healthy for animals, but steeper.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VIZIANAGRAM RACE MEETING, 1870.

Stewards.—Captain Tennant, M.S.C., R. J. Melville, Esq., C.S.—with power to add to their number.

First Day: Tuesday, 8th November.

1st Race.—The Derby.—1½ miles. For maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Rs. 750 presented by H. H. the Maharajah. Entrance, 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st October, Rs. 150—with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100.

2nd Race.—The St. Leger.—1½ miles. For all maidens except Arabs. Weight for age and class. Rs.750 from H. H. the Maharajah. Entrance, 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st October, Rs. 150—with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100.

3rd Race.—The Sooraya Family Purse.—¾ mile. For all horses. Weight for class. Rs. 750 presented by G. L. Narsing Rao, Esq.—with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100.

4th Race.—Hack Race.

Second Day: Thursday, 10th November.

First Race.—The Maharajah's Cup.—1½ mile. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners on the first day 7 lbs. extra.

A piece of plate presented by H. H. the Maharajah, with Rs. 500 in specie. Entrance, 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st October, Rs. 150—with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. If there are six entries, and three starters, the second horse to receive Rs. 250 from the stakes.

Second Race.—The Young Raja's Cup.—1¼ mile. For Arabs. Weight 9 st. 3 lbs. The winner of the Derby to lose his maiden allowance.

A piece of plate presented by the young Maharajah, with Rs. 500 in specie by H. H. the Maharajah. Entrance, 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100; 1st October, Rs. 150—with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. If there are six entries, and three starters, the second horse to receive Rs. 250 from the stakes.

Third Race.—The Waltair Stakes.—Rs. presented by the with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. 1 mile for all horses. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 9 st., ¼ lbs. allowed or added for every inch.

Fourth Race.—Pony Race.

Third Day: Saturday, 12th November.

First Race.—The Great Northern Handicap.—Rs. 1,000 presented by the civilians and police officers in the district. 1¼ mile. For all horses. Entrance, Rs. 25 on the 15th June; with Rs. 25 extra for all horses accepting the handicap on the 1st August. The handicap to be published as early as possible after the receipt of the entries; with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for starters. If there are six acceptances and three starters, the second horse to receive Rs. 250 from the stakes. Winners after acceptances, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times 10 lbs, four or more times 1 st. extra. The highest weight of starters, including penalties, will be limited to 12 st., the weights of all being proportionately decreased. If the highest starting weight is below 10 st. 7 lbs., it will be raised to that weight, and that of the others proportionately.

Second Race.—The Jeypore Handicap.—Rs. 1,000 from the Maharajah of Jeypore. 2 miles. For Arabs. Terms as for the Great Northern Handicap, but the highest starting weight will be reduced to 11 st., or raised to 10 st., and the rest altered proportionately.

Third Race.—The Great Welter.—Rs. 500 from H. H. the Maharajah, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. 1 mile. For all horses. Weight for class, raised 1 st. G. R. Professionals, 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have not won at the meeting allowed 7lbs. for every race for which they have started on the first two days.

Fourth Race—Hack Race.

Fourth Day: Tuesday, 15th November.

1st Race.—1st Class Winning Handicap. 1½ miles. 2nd Race.—2nd Class Winning Handicap. 1½ miles. Rs. 750 for each race from H. H. the Maharajah. Horses will be classed by the stewards, and placed in one or other of the above races. Forced for all winners except of Hack Races, at an entrance of Rs. 50 for each race won; optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 50, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100.

3rd Race.—1st Class Beaten Handicap. Rs. 350 from H. H. the Maharajah. 1 mile.

4th Race.—2nd Class Beaten Handicap. Rs. 250 from H. H. the Maharajah. ¾ mile.

Horses entered will be classed by the stewards and placed in one or other of the above races.

For all beaten horses and the winner of the Hacks. Entrance Rs. 30, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50.

1. No subscriptions required from owners of horses, and no deductions made for expenses of the course.

2. All entries to be received by the secretary on the dates fixed. Address by letter or telegram, Honorary Secretary, Vizianagram Races, Waltair.

3. Declaration for starting and entries for races for which the date is not fixed, to be made to the secretary in writing by noon on the day before the race.

4. Entrances for the handicaps on the 4th day, when not forced, to be made in writing to the secretary before 7 P.M. of Saturday the 12th. The handicaps will be published at 8 A.M. on Monday the 14th, and acceptances must be declared in writing before noon of that day.

All entries to be paid in cash, or by bills on the Madras Branch Bank, Bimlipatam.

The Cups, and one-half the added money, will be withheld for a walk over.

Calcutta rules in force.

R. J. Melville, for Honorary Secretary.

Waltair, 14th May 1870.

THE HON. MAJOR BOURKE.

A correspondent writes from Purneah to express his surprise that no notice has been taken of an incident which might have proved fatal to the Hon. Major Bourke at the time of the Viceroy's visit to that district. The gallant Major, it seems, was mounted on an elephant belonging to the Kolassy concern, known as "The Shaker," from a propensity she evinces to shake her riders out of the howdah. This trick she tried on the present occasion with so much vigour that Major Bourke had to cling to the howdah to avoid being flung out. The rolling motion, indeed, was so uncomfortable that at one time he had some thoughts of jumping to the ground, but was fortunately dissuaded from doing so, as, independently of the chance of a bad fall, he would probably have been killed by the brute, who is said, only a few months before, to have seized her mahout as the poor fellow was passing in front of her, and deliberately crushed him to death. Finding she could not get rid of her rider by "shaking," the ill-tempered beast next rushed into the river, and was on the point of lying down and rolling over, when some of the other sportsmen forced their *hattis* up, and extricated the Major from his unpleasant and even perilous position.—*Englishman.*

ANQUETIL DUPERRON.

The last issue of the *Revue Linguistique* gives the following account of Anquetil Duperron, the pioneer among French students of ancient Parsee literature:—Duperron, after having studied the Semitic languages in Paris, came out to India as a private soldier in 1754 and at once applied himself to Sanskrit and other Oriental studies. The duties of a soldier at Chandernagore in those days were little favourable for linguistic researches, and Duperron set out on foot and with a slender purse for Pondicherry, where he is said to have arrived after a hundred days' march, a feat that has probably never been equalled by any European in India. From Pondicherry he went to Mahe and from Mahe to Surat, where he succeeded in gaining the confidence of the leading Parsee priests and in acquiring a knowledge of the Zend and Pehlvi tongues. He returned to France, poor as he had left it, in 1762, but with upwards of a hundred Zend manuscripts, which were deposited in the Bibliotheque Royale. In 1771 Duperron published his edition of the "Zend Avesta," a work which, though very defective, has been of great service to subsequent scholars. Dr. Wilson of Bombay, in his work on the "Parsee Religion," frequently acknowledges the value of this scholar's researches.—*Friend of India.*

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER SOANE.

(*Sindian*, June 1.)

The Soane was originally built for the O. I. S. Company, and was regarded as one of the best vessels that had been constructed for the navigation of our great Indian rivers. On the unfortunate dissolution of that company, she passed into the hands of her present owners, Messrs. MacKenzie and Cosser, by whom she has been thoroughly overhauled, having received almost an entirely new hull, with considerable alterations and improvements to her engines and boilers. She has been inspected by Captain Taunton, Lloyds' surveyor for this port, and Mr. W. Sangster, marine engineer of the Kurrachee Harbour Works; and these gentlemen consider the Soane, after having been so thoroughly repaired, to be now nearly as good as new, and well adapted for river or harbour work; and, with a little additional longitudinal strengthening, she would answer exceedingly well for coasting purposes. We believe it is not unlikely, however, that the Turkish Government may take up this vessel for the navigation of the river Euphrates; and, we are informed that, had it not been for the unfortunate accident that happened to the steamer Gogra, which was purchased by the same Government, both of these steamers might now have been plying on that river.

The extensive repairs to the Soane having been completed, her owners invited a number of gentlemen —including the leading officials of the province, the engineer officers, and the representatives of the commercial firms,—to be present at the trial trip which took place on Saturday afternoon.

Amongst the company who assembled on board the steamer were Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.; J. G. Moore, Esq., Assistant Commissioner; Colonel Messoud Bey, Minister of Public Works, Bagdad; Capt Merewether, in charge of Kurrachee Harbour Works; Captains LeMessurier and Tanner; Messrs. McHinch, Hall, Macauley, Denso, Grant, Mazettie, McLellan, Bahr, McBeau, Taunton, Bell, McIver, junior, Boyce, Sangster, Goulding, Dickson, &c. &c.

The Soane started from her moorings at 4 P.M., and ran down to Munora and back to Keeamaree twice, going at the rate of 13 knots an hour, with easy steam, her engines performing 18 revolutions per minute, and the vessel drawing 3 feet 6 inches of water.

After a very pleasant trip round the harbour, the gentlemen present sat down to an excellent collation, provided by Messrs. MacKenzie and Cosser; Sir William Merewether occupying the chair. Mr. MacKenzie, in the name of his partner and himself, thanked the Commissioner and the gentlemen present for their kindness in coming down to Keeamaree to witness the trial of the steamer, and expressed a hope that she would soon be in active employment, either on the Euphrates or elsewhere. Sir W. Merewether, in acknowledging the kind invitation of Messrs. MacKenzie and Cosser, said that he was always very happy to lend his assistance and influence to any measure that tended to promote the development of the trade of Sind. He was very glad to see so many vessels in the harbour at the present time, and thought that it augured well for the future prosperity of the port. When he had the pleasure, a short time ago, of being present at the trial trip of the Punjab Government steamer, the Ravee, there was only one vessel in the harbour then; but now he was glad to see there were fifteen, in addition to the steamers and Government vessels, and it was satisfactory to know that others were daily expected.

Mr. Moore, Assistant Commissioner, then proposed the health of the owners of the Soane, Messrs. MacKenzie and Cosser, and observed that this was not the first time he had had the pleasure of partaking of their hospitality on a similar occasion to the present. He was glad to observe that that enterprizing firm had not only dealings with our own, but also with foreign Governments, and that men of such spirit and enterprize were a great advantage and acquisition to the commercial interests of the province. The toast was most cordially received and drank by all present.

Mr. McKenzie, in the name of, and on behalf of his firm, responded to the toast which had been proposed in such flattering terms by Mr. Moore, and which had been so heartily received by the gentlemen present. He thanked them for the compliment paid by the Commissioner and all assembled, for so courteously accepting their invitation on board the Soane, and favouring its owners with their company that afternoon. He considered these high compliments were perhaps more than they deserved, as the firm, comparatively speak ing, had met few difficulties, or little opposition to contend with in Kurrachee. He trusted soon that the "iron horse" would be traversing between this port and Mooltan, when no doubt many other European contractors would be in the field to compete with them; and he hoped that his partner and himself would then be better able to measure their strength with all new comers, and be able to enter into friendly rivalry with them. These sentiments were emphatically endorsed by the applause of the company.

Sir William Merewether next proposed the health of Colonel Messoud Bey, the representative of the Turkish Government, and hoped from what he had witnessed that day of the steamer's capabilities, she would answer the requirements of the Euphrates, as the full development of that route was of the greatest importance at the present time, and was commanding the interest of some of the most influential public men at home.

Colonel Messoud Bey, in acknowledging the toast, alluded to the unfortunate accident that had happened to the steamer Gogra, and stated that had it not occurred, he believed he would have been able to proceed with the Soane to Bagdad, for he was quite sure that this vessel was exactly suited for the navigation of the Euphrates. His Government were doing all in their power to open up that route, which was intended to assist, if necessary, in the construction of the Euphrates Valley Railway, and he trusted to hear at an early date of Mr. W. P. Andrew's scheme being sanctioned and the work being prosecuted vigorously. He believed everything to regards that line was now in a forward state, and that the important undertaking would be proceeded with without further loss of time.—[This gratifying information was enthusiastically received by the whole company.]

Mr. Cosser then briefly addressed the gentlemen present, and expressed a hope that, ere long, Colonel Messoud Bey would have the Gogra safe at Bussora, stating that his firm had sent men and materials to her assistance; and, from the reports received of the damage which that vessel had sustained, he had no doubt that the necessary repairs would be rapidly completed, and that she would soon be ready to ply on the river Euphrates. He also observed that whatever lay in the power of his partner and himself to assist the Turkish Government, would be done with promptitude and with the greatest pleasure.

Mr. MacKenzie next proposed the health of the chairman, Sir W. Merewether, remarking that he was quite sure every gentleman at that table would most cordially respond to it, as they all had an interest in the prosperity of the province, for whatever contributed to its welfare, was of individual interest and advantage to every one present. Nothing tended so much to that end as its able administration, and he felt sure that so long as it was entrusted to a gentleman so thoroughly acquainted with its resources, its capabilities, and its wants, as Sir William Merewether was, it could not be in better keeping, and that the best interests of all connected with it would be recognized, protected, and promoted.

The Commissioner, after the applause which greeted the toast had subsided, rose, and briefly expressing his obligations to all around him for the very kind expressions which had been made with reference to himself, stated that there was nothing that could afford him greater pleasure than to assist in any way, the growing prosperity of the port of Kurrachee, and its mercantile interests.

The company shortly afterwards separated, having enjoyed a pleasant afternoon, every one expressing himself delighted with the arrangements which had been made for their entertainment by the enterprizing owners of the steamer.

AN INVENTIVE RAJAH.

The Rajah of Vencatagherry having, as he thought, invented a novel contrivance for raising water, submitted his invention to the model farm. The Honorary Secretary writes as follows regarding the pump:—"The machine could not be made here for treble the price estimated by the Rajah, nor do I think it could be made anywhere for the price named except by a wealthy landowner, with his own wood and workmen; nothing, moreover, is allowed for bags and ropes. The cost of two leather bags lately purchased for the farm was Rs. 22, and the bags and ropes constantly need repair. The machine is a common jim, of not a very good pattern, with two leather bags attached for raising the water, called in Bengal the 'Double Mhoto.' In the Roorkee professional papers on Indian engineering a full account is given in Volume I., No. II., page 172, of machines for raising water, with drawings, descriptions, tables, calculations of cost, and a comparative table of five different machines, of which the 'Double Mhote' is one." The best pump which has yet been tried at the Government Experimental Farm, Sydapet, where Picottahs, Mhotes (single and double chains), V pumps, Norton's force pumps, and bucket-pumps, have been experimented on, is the improved bucket-pump. Though expensive at first, the bucket-pump is very easily managed, requires almost no repair, and soon pays for the original outlay by doing more than double the work of any other pump.

The Government have requested the Acting Collector of Nellore to convey to the Rajah of Vencatagherry the thanks of Government for his introduction of contrivance for raising water hitherto unknown in the Nellore District. Mr. Master will at the same time call the Rajah's attention to the remarks of the Honorary Secretary, Government Farm, on the "bucket-pump."—*Madras Mail.*

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The telegrams published this morning furnish a list of additions to the Order of the Exalted Star of India. Complaints are made from time to time of the nominations to this order, and it would be difficult to deny that many instances have occurred of nominations which are at least open to question. There are many members of the order whose places might be more worthily filled. Even the list now furnished may be open to objection, and will no doubt meet with criticism as regards some of the nominations. Those that are conferred on mere rank may almost be passed over without remark. But we are glad to see a recognition of the services of Mr. Grey, who is undoubtedly one of the most conscientious of our administrators. Opinions may differ as to the fact of his losing himself in details pertaining to his office, but there can be no doubt about the earnestness with which he has applied himself to the administration of the province placed under his rule, as a sequel to a long career of service in which he has risen to a distinguished position. Not the least worthy of the Stars of India is William Grey; and we should have regretted to have seen him passed over, while many far less worthy have been honoured by enrolment in the order. Then there is Prince Gholam Mahomed. Some people ask why he should be admitted in the order. Well, there are reasons for that. His Highness is the representative of an Indian dynasty, and has not been the least worthy of such representatives. Though "descended in the purple," he has had the good sense to recognise the irresistible logic of facts, and has been one of the most loyal and liberal-minded supporters of the Government that deprived him of a kingdom. He has no doubt by so doing consulted his own happiness. But it is not the less creditable to his loyalty and good sense that he has accepted the situation, and thereby helped to consolidate our rule, and to support it. Well advanced in years, not unworthy of honour is Prince Gholam Mahomed, who has ever felt and expressed an enlightened appreciation of the British rule in India, and under it has established several liberal and large-hearted charities for all creeds, that are an honour to his enlightened feelings. We are, therefore, glad to observe that the Government has honoured one who has already honoured himself. We believe that, according to his light, Prince Gholam Mahomed is a sterling good old man, and trust he may live to wear his new honour for many years to come. Of the Companions of the Order we have not much to say. Some of them have well-earned the distinction, while others might have difficulty in establishing their claims if put to the test. Even these, it is to be hoped, will wear their honours worthily, and transmit to posterity the merits which won the honours.

SIMLA.

31st May.—Loyalty is a good thing, no doubt. Still one *can* have too much, even of a good thing, as the fly found out when he was stuck in the treacle; and the sound of the *fen dejoie* produced by the Simla Rifles as a birth-day treat for Her most gracious Majesty on the morning of the 24th instant is still ringing painfully in our ears. Had the firing taken place at a reasonable hour we should all, I dare say, have sympathized in the demonstration with unbounded enthusiasm; but on being rudely awakened from our beauty-sleep by—I am afraid to say how many—rounds of blank cartridge, I fear our first thoughts "on this blithe May-day" were "confound the corps," and not, as they should have been, "God save the Queen." However, the Volunteers design making reparation by giving a second theatrical performance on the 1st of June

to for its medicinal virtues. Buran, the village at which I halted, is not the usual encamping ground. It is off the road to the right and is rather difficult of access, being perched on a small plateau about four hundred feet above the river, the ascent to which is very steep. My tent was pitched under a large walnut tree close to the little village temple. The inhabitants of Kulu have not a trace of the Tartar or Thibetan blood about them, and differ very considerably in appearance from any other hill people I have seen. Fit residents for so beautiful a country, the women are fairer and more graceful than any I have ever met in this country. They must have been, I think, Kulu girls whom I have described at the outset of my journey. Here, at Buran, wandering up the hill side above the village, an old man gave me some milk, proffering it by the hands of his daughter, a slender girl of about fifteen than whose face I have seldom seen one more charming. Each day while I traversed the valley I was struck by the extreme elegance and beauty of the younger women. They have nearly all very refined features and slight figures. I think they seem to appreciate their own good looks, for they take great pains with their dress and wear with a kind of graceful chignon of natural hair a very coquettish cap or kerchief involved in the folds of their tresses which shades and relieves the face most becomingly. I noticed, too, in this valley, that water was often applied to the purposes of ablution,—a circumstance so rare in a hill country that it is a most forcible instance of difference between this and neighbouring districts. Speaking of the beauty of these women to a teaplanter who resides in the valley, he observed that even good gifts have their drawbacks and that as a man of business, he could wish them less pretty, "for," he said, "they turn my men's heads with their fascinations. I have been robbed several times by men in my employ, who, honest up to a certain point, have been led astray and induced to pilfer and cheat to supply one of these 'mischiefs' with jewellery and fine clothes, for which they have a passion." I think my friend was rather hard upon the poor women who should hardly be blamed in the matter, unless, indeed, one was prepared with a sweeping condemnation of all the fairest women the earth has ever seen, for the same crime. Mischievous they may be, but the world would be gloomier without them, and I think we could better spare some of the good men than all the pretty women!

At Bandrole, the next march, I halted a day, and was most hospitably entertained by a gentleman who is resident in the valley. Then, through Sultanpore, the capital of the district, to Bajoura [illegible] a long march of seventeen miles or so. Sultanpore is a good-sized town, but remarkable in nothing, and I did not stay there! At Bajoura is a large and apparently very thriving tea plantation, producing some of the finest tea I ever tasted. The remarkable beauty of the landscape extends as far as the ferry over the River between Bajoura and Larji. After that the scenery changes. This ferry is of a novel description, and I understand that I was certainly destined on this stroll to cross rivers by every conceivable method of transport. There are no boats. In lieu of them huge mussucks,—inflated skins of oxen,—are used. The *modus operandi* is as follows, the skin lying on the water like a bloated carcase on its back, with the stumps of legs pointing upwards. Upon it, a man lays himself out chest downwards, and suffers his legs from the knee downward to hang in the water, paddling himself with these as oars. Two mussucks are then joined together, making a raft, by their riders grasping each the other's mussuck by the aforesaid stumps of legs. The passengers sits on one skin and puts his feet on the other, holding one of the rower's shoulders. It took me a long time crossing all my things as there were but two pairs of skins, and each would only ferry over one coolie and his load. After thus crossing the Beas, (which is left here by the Simla route) some [illegible] of hill side walking brought me to the bungalow at Larji. This is a mere mud hovel, and the place is undesirable to halt in, being very hot, lying in the bed of a very deep and narrow ravine in the hills through which a tributary of the Beas runs. Leaving this place at dawn on the 30th August, I reached a pretty little village named Mungloor, at 8-30 A.M. Here was a small wooden temple and a little patch of green turf shaded by a walnut tree, a very suitable spot for a tent. It is curious to notice how little reverence the people of the country have towards their temples. My coolies, all men of the district (no women are employed as coolies in this valley), occupied this one as a hut the whole day and night. As some such structure is found in every village between the Beas and the Sutlej, I will describe this temple. Its roof is composed of broad shingles of deodar timber, black with age, has the concave shape familiar to us in paintings of Chinese pagodas with very broad overhanging eaves, from the corners of which depend tassels of carved wood. The interior is a square of about fourteen feet each way, having a planked floor, half of which is raised as a dais, on which rests a kind of large wooden chest elaborately carved, containing an [illegible] walls are deodar planks of considerable [illegible] and roughly hewn, placed close together; the [illegible] not filled in any way. All that I saw apparently very old, but it may be that the [illegible] born look they have is produced by a few years exposure.

From Mungloor, a steady ascent of four hours' walking brought me to Jeebee, an exceedingly beautiful piece of sylvan scenery. But close to a wood of [illegible] deodars gave me a shelter superior to that of any tent, for it must be remembered that the heat in the valley in August is very considerable. Some passable peaches were brought to me for sale here. The next day a very long walk through a most beautiful country took me over the Jalsori Pass to Kot. The range of high hills crossed by this pass is gloriously wooded, and throughout the march a series of magnificent views made me linger, loth to pass on over every mile of progress. At Kot, I found for the first time an unmistakeably hostile and disobliging spirit manifested against our party by the villagers, who would not comply with our very limited demands for milk and firewood and grain for the servants, though I offered to pay without question, and had always done so with my own hands. The next march, a ramble of twelve miles over some undulating and open country very pretty to look upon, brought me to Chowrye, a little hamlet where I had some mind to halt. The land in the neighbourhood is very highly cultivated, the hills being of gentle slope, sufficiently wooded for picturesque effect, but having ample room for wide fields and turfy pastures. I passed many places on this march where country houses would have seemed an appropriate finish to the landscape. I noticed Chowrye particularly, though I stayed only a few hours there. A hut was shown to me, reserved I was told for travellers to escape the sun. I took temporary possession for about fifteen minutes. In that short space of time I saw more *fleas* together than I could have supposed existed. Sitting on my portmanteau and gazing out of the window over the hills, I remained motionless for a while, but accidentally looking within the hut, I perceived at my feet what I thought was an immense gathering of ants extending in a broad chesnut belt from the sides of the hut up to me, and already advanced upon my gaiters. Getting up to shake off the intruders, I can compare the disturbance amongst them to nothing but effervescence—like spray from a fountain—and then I knew what they were! I had my tent pitched a quarter of a mile off at once, and went on another march in the cool of the evening, to a place called Dularsh. Here the bad feeling I had before remarked among the villages in this district culminated, and for the first time since leaving Simla I met with open insolence. I arrived at Dulrash just as it grew dusk, having walked nearly thirty miles, and the weather being very warm was tired and thirsty. I was quite alone, and on entering the village enquired for the head-man, who appeared at length, and was very independent and surly in his bearings. I asked him to bring me some milk and water; he turned on his heel and went away; and in about five minutes came back to say that there was no milk. Having but just passed a herd of cows being driven to this village, and knowing, moreover, that this was the time of their being milked, I explained this and bade him go again and bring me some, giving him a rupee to pay for it. While the conversation was going on, I remarked a great stalwart bunneah, lounging at the porch of his little shop, evidently listening to what was going on. I waited patiently for about half an hour when it grew nearly dark, my servants not having yet come up, and finally rose from the bank on which I had been sitting and beckoned the big bunneah to come and speak to me. This man, an athlete to look at, sauntered up, and I told him to go and look up the head-man of the village and remind him that I was waiting for the milk. To my considerable astonishment he contemptuously shrugged his shoulders and said he was a bunneah and had nothing to do with the head-man, nor with milk, and then spoke sternly to him bidding him obey orders, when he coolly laughed and came swaggering towards me with the rolling gait of the professional wrestler and an air of the most consummate insolence. This was a little too much for my patience. Unfortunately for the bunneah I had with me a good substantial English walking-stick and making a short step on one side, as he came up I gave him one across his broad shoulders. Down he went as straight and stiff as a wooden image and after about a minute sat up and began to bellow with all his might—making such a row that he turned out the whole village in about two minutes. Thereupon I improved the occasion and addressed the crowd in a short speech, impressing on them the extreme bad taste and bad judgment of offering to a traveller and and an Englishman gross and gratuitous incivility. The end of it was that the bunneah was laughed at, and my servants arriving shortly afterwards an abundant supply of all that was required was produced, with object apologies from the head-man. My tent was pitched close to the bunneah's shop and I heard him at night recounting to a select circle of friends, who were indulging in some chaff at his expense, how he had been smitten as it were "by lightning" and had suddenly lost his senses and his strength. He was evidently the "pulwan" or bully of the place, and I trust has not forgotten his lesson. Starting as usual at dawn for Kotgurh, which I could see on the opposite range of mountains across the valley of the Sutlej, a long and very fatiguing descent, aggravated by the great heat, brought me to the river bank, the hill sides bare and uninteresting. The bridge over the Sutlej at this point had broken down, and I crossed it by ropes after the fashion described in crossing the Spiti—except that this between Dularsh and Kotgurh was of a far more elaborate manufacture, and I may say more pleasant of use, some fourteen massive cables one above the other being here stretched straight across the river. On these travelled a wooden block (with grooves) running very easily and smoothly, attached to which was a wooden seat to which the traveller was firmly tied and then pulled over in the usual sitting posture safely and comfortably; the landing too was very good on each side. The height above the water was considerable and the sensation of being in a gigantic swing rather jolly than otherwise. From the Sutlej to a town named Kamarsen was a long steady and steep pull-up for eight miles. I stayed here nearly an hour waiting for my servants and in the hope of getting some breakfast, but they had all tailed off and I went on for another seven miles of ascent, getting into the dak bungalow at Kotgurh about 5 in the evening, a good deal oppressed with the heat. Here I received in one heap about seventy letters that had accumulated during my absence, for all communications with the outside world had ceased at the Parung-la.

And here my little record of travels ends. I may say that leaving Simla an invalid, dyspeptic, bored, and fatigued with a five mile-walk, I returned to it with a keen appreciation of all good things appertaining to civilized life, and accomplished my last walk of thirty miles from Nagkunda to Phagoo in seven hours.—*Pioneer*,

THE SHAKERS.

It is very curious to note the peculiarities of Shaker life. The Lebanon community is probably the largest in America. The "North Family," of which we spoke in the last number, comprises sixty brethren and sisters; and the "Church Family"—the most numerous—one hundred and thirty. They are vastly well off in worldly goods. Their lands at Mount Lebanon comprise six thousand acres of rich and fertile land, a large part of it being covered by those thick forests which are becoming so rare in England, but which you pass through at frequent intervals on the railway lines of the more thickly-settled Eastern States. Their principal productions are fuel, timber, and sheep. Near the settlements too, you will find pleasant gardens, the products of which, especially the fruits, herbs, and garden seeds, are far renowned. The brethren and sisters of the "North Family" inhabit three spacious, roomy, well-built frame houses. The men and women occupy the same dwellings, the sleeping apartments being at opposite ends of the buildings. All the family are out of bed at half-past four in the morning—half an hour later in winter—have their breakfast at a sharp six, dine at noon, sup at six again, and retire about ten. The visitor notes an utter freedom from any restraint excepting that of good breeding. The practice of their precepts about the relations of the sexes is not, as may be thought, attended with any severity, stiffness, or false restraint; the relations of the men and women with each other are easy, though not familiar; they talk freely together, but have a care of special and peculiar friendships between the men and women.

At meals, the women occupy one end of the table—one of the elder sisters presiding—and the men the other, an elder sitting at the head. Before partaking of food, they all kneel down at the side of the table, and pray in silence. Their food is substantial, cooked by certain of the sisters, and is plain and wholesome, and plenty of it. When they have guests from the outer world, these are served in a small dining room alone, attended by one or two of the Shaker sisters, who, having brought what is wanted, retire at once from the room, returning ever and anon to ask if there is anything else desired. The Shaker meal is described as a wholesome feast. An English visitor thus speaks of it: "A room beautifully clean, a plain clean table, good white and brown bread, sweet fresh butter, rich milk and cream, wholesome well-cooked meat, plain vegetables, preserved fruits; but all served in the simplest, neatest, most economical way." The Shakers refuse to conjure up dyspepsia by offering you the hot rolls and too highly spiced steaks—the unhealthy dishes which, in the American hotels, are all the more dangerous because they are so inviting. Their object in selecting and preparing their food is health; so let the epicure with worn-out palate seeking a stimulus, by all means avoid them, for among them he would be, like the Frenchman who missed the railway train, *deçolé*. The Shakers are famous throughout the length and breadth of the Northern States, for what is called "Shaker apple-sauce." It is made of apples and molasses, looks very black and not very attractive, but is really exceedingly palatable. This they put up every autumn in great quantities in small earthern jars, and it is sent to the cities to be sold for the profit of the community.

The dwellings in every instance contain bedrooms for the accommodation of strangers who visit the community and who seek admission as guests. The bedrooms are as neat and clean and sweet-smelling as possible. Indeed, if the Shakers have one peculiar domestic virtue, it is that of cleanliness—which they declare is next to godliness, but less than precept, to be "next to cleanliness;" they also practise the saying that "order is Heaven's first law." "We occupied," says the English visitor before quoted, "two bedrooms that opened one into the other. The beds are sweet and clean, and you sprawl in them with a perfect delirium of lazy delight. All the rooms of the house are in cleanliness and neatness to perfection." Their dwellings are but the reflections of the great care which they take of their persons, and of the outward, at least, purity of their daily lives. Attached to their houses are workshops, barns, storehouses, and out-houses for the various domestic animals which they rear. The regulations of the society permit that each brother or sister should put his or her hand to that kind of work for which he has most taste and aptitude; and you will find among them skilled workers in almost every trade. They have a rule which requires that "as industry, temperance, and frugality are cardinal virtues, all (without exception, if able) are employed in manual labour." The Shaker hive permits no drones; thrift and occupation are its worldly life, the foundation of its prosperous well-being, and doubtless the cause of the social peace and harmony which prevails among them. So you will find cabinetmakers and carpenters, farmers and shepherds, ironsmiths and silversmiths, architects and tailors, among the brethren; and among the sisters, cooks, seamstresses, straw-workers, bonnet-makers, and school teachers.

But perhaps the most interesting of the Shaker peculiarities is their habit and method of worship. As we have seen in the pictures, the Shakers dress much as do the Quakers whom we may see often in the London streets; the Quakers, however, are very different from the "Believers" and followers of Mother Ann, although sometimes confounded with them. Like the Quakers, they intend to illustrate by their attire the simplicity, unworldly absence of vanity, and chastity of their faith, and of their lives as practically influenced by their faith. In their worship, the great difference between Shakers and Quakers becomes at once evident. The Shakers dance and sing, believing that, like Miriam and David, they should manifest their religious exultation and gratitude to God by sacred dances. The men and women entering the chapel, and forming in three lines opposite each other. Then one of the elders reads in a slow, solemn voice, a hymn from their authorized hymn-book: this all join in singing, putting much fervour into their voices, and growing more and more earnest as they reach the final verse. Several other exercises in singing follow. Next, one of the elders begins to preach extempore, choosing a text from the Bible, illustrating it by the peculiar interpretations given to it by the "later revelations" of Ann Lee, and always deducing from it practical lessons on the daily life and conduct. It is observed that the Shaker preachers carefully abstain from arguing against other sects, and confine themselves to expositions of their own creed. A sister follows the elder, choosing her own text, and exhorting, often with much eloquence, always with fervour. Then the society forms into lines for dancing, the women on one side, the men on the other. The picture shows them performing the peculiar dance which is to be seen at all Shaker meetings. They are holding their hands out with the palms upwards, as if waiting to catch the grace and blessing of the Deity. The women are kissing each other, and whispering in each other's ear, doubtless confessing their faults or consoling a sister who has thought herself guilty of some offence against God; while one elderly sister has laid her hand tenderly on a little girl's head—the little damsel does not seem quite to comprehend what it is all about—and is evidently bestowing her blessing upon her. The chapel is perfectly plain and bare, without any carpet, and having no desks or benches. Young and old are mixing freely together, and as the dance goes on, the good people grow more and more earnest, and their voices tremble and quaver as they sing. After an interval, the exercises are resumed by three brethren and three sisters standing face to face in the centre of the room, which is cleared during a procession two by two, holding their palms outwards and upwards as before, the older ones leading the two lines of men and women. While those stationed in the centre sing psalms and hymns, those going around in procession commence a curious hopping dance. This exercise is performed with great gravity, and the faces have a most solemn and devout expression. However one may be disposed to make sport of these quaint attitudes and motions, he is speedily, if he has any sensibility, checked in this feeling, when he sees how deeply earnest and sincere are the good people who look upon this as the true way of manifesting their devotion and their gratitude to God.—*Graphic*.

THE BRIBERY PROSECUTIONS.

At the sittings in Banco of the Court of Queen's Bench on May 19, before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Blackburn, Mellor, and Hannen, sentences were passed on the defendants in the late bribery prosecutions.

The Lord Chief Justice, in addressing Mr. Fenelly, said—The Court has now to pass sentence upon you in respect of the offence of bribery, of which you have been convicted. The Court thinks it unnecessary to express its sense of the very grave and serious nature of the crime of which you have been found guilty. It is one that saps the very foundation of our representative system by leading a voter, who has a trust committed to him to be exercised for the benefit of the community, to look upon it only as a matter of a mercenary and sordid kind, and which tends to destroy in his mind any interest or attachment to the institutions of the country to which he belongs. It is an offence by the common law of England, and for two centuries the Legislature has endeavoured by various enactments to suppress or extinguish this plague spot on our representative system. But it appears to be in vain, and recent experience shows that this offence is as rife now as in times past. Men of wealth think they may set themselves above the law, and they who in other instances would shrink from the violation of the laws of their country, and who would insist on their being enforced with the utmost rigour in reference to life and property, do not hesitate in this respect to violate the law, and there is unfortunately a loose, mistaken, and false morality existing in the minds of a large portion of the community in respect of these offences. Undoubtedly it is time for a more vigorous putting of the law into execution, and the courts of law will, where they have the opportunity, enforce the law to the utmost to prevent the perpetration of so serious an offence. Your case is not aggravated by the fact of your being a counsel, but you have acted with the view of becoming a law-maker, to be enforced against others by penalties sanctioned by such laws, but you, however, began as many others have done, to obtain that position by breaking the law yourself, and therefore we do not think it necessary to inflict so severe a sentence on you as we otherwise should have done. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that it very frequently happens, as appears to be your case, that a candidate who determines that so far as in him lays the law shall not be broken is placed at the mercy of zealous, unthinking, and reckless partisans, who carry on corruption regardless of the money they spend, trusting that on some future occasion, when all danger has passed, that the candidate will repay them the money they have so spent. That is the position in which you stand, and we cannot but see from the evidence that so far from its having been rashly and inconsiderately done on the pressure and spur of the moment, it was done with deliberate and studied contrivance on your part. It is plain that before the deputation had left you on the Sunday evening it had been arranged by a series of artful contrivances that the money required for corruption should be sent down to Bridgwater as soon as it was expedient and necessary it should be done. We have no doubt it was done by you deliberately and with the intention of expending it in the corruption of the electors of the borough, but that at the last moment pressure was put upon you by the agents of the Lord Lieutenant, and you sincerely regret that in order to bring you to punishment it has been necessary to have recourse to the evidence of persons who ought to be standing with you on the floor of the Court to receive sentence also—persons quite as guilty as yourself except that they did not actually handle the money, but who shared in your guilt by administering to, and carrying on the work of corruption by themselves or their agents. They unfortunately have escaped, but it makes no difference in considering the punishment to be awarded against you; and, as I said before, I cannot but look on this offence as one of a very serious character. Unfortunately there has hitherto existed a loose notion on this subject, and we take it to a certain extent into consideration, but I have no hesitation in saying that after that opportunity which your case affords of giving a general warning to the whole of the community, this Court will feel itself bound to the utmost of its power, by a most vigorous application of the law in all future cases in which persons might be brought up for sentence, to do all it can to put a stop to this pernicious and mischievous practice. In your case, considering this is the first instance in which any person has been brought up for sentence after a conviction for bribery, we shall not do it, because it might inflict some degree of hardship and injustice; but in all future cases we shall think it our duty to subject any one convicted of bribery to the degrading and humiliating punishment of second-class misdemeanants. Nevertheless, we feel we ought to mark our sense of the gravity, I may say the enormity, of the offence of which you have been convicted, against which statute after statute has been passed, and which is aggravated by the circumstance that it was committed after the passing of the recent Act, which showed the serious and earnest desire of Parliament to put an end to. It is high time the law should be rigorously enforced, and we must pass a severe sentence upon you, which is that you be imprisoned for 12 calendar months as a first-class misdemeanant and pay a fine of £1,000, and be further imprisoned until the fine is paid.

The defendant was then removed in custody of Mr. Frayling, jun, the tip-staff of the Court, to Whitecross-street prison.

In the case of Dr. Kinglake,

The Lord Chief Justice said—There is no doubt that the defendant entered into a corrupt engagement with Mr. Lovibond to find £1,000 to be spent in bribery and corrupt practices at the Bridgwater election, but we are all perfectly satisfied upon Dr. Kinglake's affidavit, corroborated by that of his wife's and brother's affidavits, that before anything was done to carry the corrupt arrangement into effect he repented of what he had done, and took the earliest step in his power to prevent it. It appeared that up to the nomination day Dr. Kinglake believed that for once the Bridgwater election would be carried on on what was called purity principles; but on that day he was induced by Mr. Lovibond to provide money for corrupt practices. It was very much to be regretted that a gentleman of Dr. Kinglake's character and position should have lent himself to such a purpose, but there appeared he had not much time for reflection, and some allowance must be made for the manner in which he was taken by surprise. Dr. Kinglake, however, on his way home to Taunton, reflected on what he had done, and on talking the matter over with his wife, who saw at once the false and dangerous position in which her husband was placed, she earnestly persuaded him, as she represented, to withdraw from the contest to prevent any connection with Mr. Lovibond. He accordingly did so, and on the following morning, according to the affidavits, he went to Bridgwater, arriving there at half-past 8 o'clock, and as soon as the bank opened he saw Mr. Prior, and cancelled the arrangement. There were some discrepancies between the statements now and the evidence given at the trial; but on the whole I think the statements in the affidavits are to be relied on. It therefore comes to this Although Dr. Kinglake entered into this contract before anything could be done upon it he repented and took the earliest and most effectual means in his power to prevent any results arising from the arrangement. The case presents itself under circumstances of the most mitigating character, and as the Court only intends to inflict a fine there is no necessity for postponing passing sentence. The sentence of the Court is that Dr. Kinglake shall pay a fine of £200, with imprisonment if the fine is not paid therewith.

The defendant Hardiment, who is now undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment as a second-class misdemeanant in Norwich Gaol, for bribery at the municipal election which took place after the inquiry by the Commissioners, was called up for judgment. He was sentenced by Mr. Justice Blackburn, who stated that case, and, on passing sentence, he said he sentenced him on that occasion as a second-class misdemeanant because he committed the offence after the inquiry into corrupt practices at parliamentary elections. The sentence was, that he should be imprisoned as a first-class misdemeanant for three months, and pay a fine of £100. His imprisonment would be concurrent with the first sentence, so that he would have to remain in prison about four months after the expiration of his first sentence, as a first class misdemeanant.

In the case of John Hughes Halsse,

Mr. Justice Blackburn said that in consideration of the defendant's ill-health he would not be imprisoned, but a fine of £100 would be inflicted on him.

Mr. Lopes asked in Mr. Fenelly's case that sentence might be respited for a week, to enable him to apply to the Home-office, but the Court refused on the ground that if they did so it would imply they sanctioned the application.

THE SUN'S CORONA.

(*Spectator*, May 14.)

One problem after another presented by the study of the sun has been mastered by astronomers and physicists. They have ascertained what are the substances of which his globe is constituted, they have learnt something of the condition in which those substances exist; they have detected the secret of the rose-coloured prominences which spring suddenly into view when his orb is eclipsed. Later came the simultaneous discovery by Janssen and our ingenious countryman Lockyer, that the spectrum of the prominences can be studied when the sun is not eclipsed, a discovery fruitful in promise, if it has not yet brought with it all the results which had been looked for. More important still was the invention by Mr. Huggins, *facile princeps* amongst astronomical spectroscopists, of a method by which the prominences can be seen ("not merely rendered sensible," as Sir John Herschel justly says,) by means of the spectroscope. Thus it has become possible to inspect the figure, and what is yet more striking, the changes of figure, of these amazing objects. Astronomers have availed themselves at once of this ingenious method, and so far as the prominences are concerned little seems left to be discovered.

But one imposing phenomenon presented during total solar eclipses remains to be interpreted. The crown of glory, which suddenly bursts into view when the sun's orb is totally concealed, has proved a source of perplexity to astronomers and physicists until now, and may, perchance, yet foil their attempts at explanation for many years to come. It has been regarded as a lunar appendage by some, as a solar appendage by others, while others again have supposed it to be merely an optical phenomenon. In August, 1868, during the eclipse which afforded such important information respecting the coloured prominences, the corona was left uninterpreted. In August, 1869, though several observers scrutinized it attentively with the powerful instruments now available to the astronomer, it still foiled their efforts. The question which is perhaps of all others most in the thoughts of the astronomer, is whether the observations to be made during the eclipse of December next will suffice to master this stubborn problem.

If we consider the matter aright, we shall see that the solution of the difficulty can hardly fail to afford most interesting information respecting the physical habitudes of the sun, nay even respecting relations affecting the whole economy of the solar system. Regarded as a solar appendage, the corona is, in some respects, the most amazing object within the limits of the planetary scheme. It has been seen (under favourable conditions) to extend several degrees from the eclipsed sun; and a degree in the case of an object situated at the sun's distance, corresponds to a length of seventeen hundred thousands of miles. When we remember that the object, whatever it is, is not a mere plane surface (as one is so apt to conceive in regarding a phenomenon of the sort), but surrounds the sun on every side, we begin to recognize the enormous volume which it occupies. Those radiations whose structure is so perplexing are in reality enormous streams of matter, whether continuous or discrete remains yet to be determined. These streams, too, are not necessarily directed towards or from the sun, as one is apt to suppose from their ordinary aspect. It is not even probable that they are so situated, since observers of repute have noticed that the radiations of the corona are not symmetrical.

Is it safe to hazard a guess as to the real nature of the corona, when a few months may afford positive information respecting its structure? Let us consider what we know already. It has sometimes happened that astronomers have remained in doubt respecting a problem whose solution was in reality in their hands. Galileo was content to remain perplexed by the strange changes of Saturn's appearance, when it was possible for him to have anticipated by simple reasoning the discovery of the real nature of the planet's appendages. The perplexities of Sir W. Herschel suffered discovery after discovery to escape them, because they would not be at the pains to discuss in full their own observations. The wonderful success of that great astronomer was due to his appreciation of the fact that observations can only be fruitful when submitted to scrutiny and analysis. It appears to us that the observations already made upon the corona only require careful consideration to reveal with tolerable distinctness the real nature of this object.

Setting aside the theories which associate the corona with the moon or with our own atmosphere, as altogether untenable in the face of recent discoveries, let us inquire whether we have any reason to believe that the portion of space apparently occupied by the corona is really tenanted by material substance. We cannot suppose that a solar atmosphere of any sort occupies this region. For it is incredible that objects of such a nature as the coloured prominences—flames thousands of miles in height—should exist at the bottom of an atmosphere whose depth must be estimated by hundreds of thousands of miles, and which would be subject also to the enormous attractive energies of the sun's mass. If our own atmosphere, with a probable depth of about a hundred miles, and attracted only by the relatively insignificant forces of gravity, is yet capable of exerting a pressure of nearly a ton on every square foot of surface, how inconceivably vast would be the pressure of an atmosphere thousands of times as deep (even supposing the visible bounds of the corona to indicate its true limits), and attracted by the sun, at whose surface four of our pounds would weigh a hundredweight!

The material particles, then, which form the corona, must be of such a nature as not to press towards the sun. *In other words, they must travel around him.* As to the nature of these motions, we are led by the irregular appearance of the corona to believe that the bodies forming the corona travel in paths having every variety of form.

Thus we are led to the conclusion that they must be somewhat of the nature of those meteoric bodies which reach our own atmosphere. We know that the meteors reach us along paths so eccentric in figure that many of these bodies must have come from beyond distances exceeding those at which Uranus and Neptune circle round the sun. And what is more to the purpose, we know that large numbers of those which are intercepted by the earth would otherwise have passed to the immediate neighbourhood of the sun.

Now for one meteor which the earth intercepts there must be millions on millions which pass on their course, past her path, without being interfered with by her. And for each meteor-system which passes close past the earth's track there must (according to all reasonable probability) be millions of systems which make no such approach. Is it conceivable that these countless millions of meteors and meteoro-systems, undoubtedly existing in the sun's neighbourhood, should remain wholly invisible when the sun is eclipsed? Supposing them,—brilliantly illuminated as they must be, owing to their proximity to the sun,—to be visible during total eclipses, we should expect them to present precisely the appearance actually exhibited by the corona. Thus we are led at once by *a priori* and by *a posteriori* considerations to judge that the corona consists of multitudes of meteoric bodies, travelling in orbits having every variety of figure and position around the central luminary.

But if this be the case, we should expect that some traces of the outlying portions of this vast congeries of systems would be visible after sunset and before sunrise. We find accordingly, that there can be traced in the evening towards the west, and in the morning towards the east, that faint luminous gleam known as the zodiacal light. This light grows brighter towards the horizon beneath which the sun lies at the time. Are we to suppose that immense cones of light stops short suddenly at that point? It is reasonable to conclude, on the contrary, that the light increases in brilliancy up to the very place occupied by the sun. So that here, again, we have evidence accounting satisfactorily for the existence of a glory of light round the sun during total eclipses.

We venture to predict that if the corps of observers now being formed under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society should be successful in finding new evidence respecting the corona, that evidence will not be found opposed to the views we have expressed above.

It should be widely known, let us remark, in conclusion, that the means of transit to and from the Mediterranean stations suitable for observing the eclipse will, in all probability, be placed by Government at the disposal of an observing party of about sixty persons. The Royal Astronomical Society invite all who take interest in the eclipse, and are willing and able to take part in observing it, to send in their names to the secretaries before the next meeting of the society (May 13th). The invitation is not by any means restricted to fellows of the society; indeed, it is almost certain that the required number of observers cannot be made up from the list of fellows.

THE RAPE OF THE HEIR.

(*Saturday Review*, May 14.)

That the great matrimonial prizes fall to those who know how to wait for them is a favourite article of the dowager's creed. On the faith of this maxim she returns season after season, with admirable perseverance, to resume in London drawing-rooms the Quest of the Eldest Son. Time, however, is alas! not altogether on her side. The increased skill which experience gives to her diplomacy is more than counterbalanced by the increased knowledge of the world which years bring to her intended victim. At two-and-twenty the eldest son is fresh, tender, and comparatively unsuspicious. He has not fully realized his own eligibility. He is as yet unspoilt by flattery and adulation. The toadies have not yet fastened upon him. He is as sentimental as other young men of his age and station. He is even capable of falling in love, though this is rare. Upon an easy mollusc ous nature like this it is not difficult for a clever woman of the world to practise. Sometimes he falls a victim to a transparent dodge, as when a pretty schemer identifies her tastes with his, or when her more businesslikeparent, with deeper contrivance, hires a place near his family seat for the purpose of throwing her daughter in his way. More often he consents with open eyes to have a desirable alliance arranged for him. A compact is struck with a heavy father from Cottonopolis, who wants a prospective coronet in exchange for the million which he has coined out of grey shirtings. Or, if his expectations are sufficiently magnificent, a heaven of aristocracy within the aristocracy opens, and he is absorbed into the insipid elysium of a ducal house. In one way or another, and with a greater or less display of coyness, he accepts matrimony as the common lot of Porphyrogeniti, and brings his ante-nuptial career to a becoming close by a splendid pageant at the shrine of fashionable Hymen.

The eldest son verging on forty is a very different being. He is a very Proteus. The difficulty of capturing him increases in a geometrical ratio as the freshness of his young charms wanes. Vacillation becomes a disease with him; the terror of being "caught" a chronic nightmare. The rustle of tulle and bandeau sends a shiver through his manly frame. He moves through a drawing-room as if it were honeycombed with man-traps. Like King Agag he walks delicately, trembling at the contagion of matrimony that may lurk in satin and silk. If a marriageable young lady says but two words to him, you may detect a suppressed alarm in his eye. It says plainly, have you too a design upon my still comely person, my broad acres, and the family diamonds? Let her but attempt to follow up her first remark about the weather by a second about the Opera, and he fairly takes to his heels. Behind the entrenchment of an interesting sofa or shorebird, in safe communion with a wife of ten years' standing, he breathes a sigh of relief. No one is a more adroit master of the art of drawing-room navigation. He would have every reception-room an Archipelago of decorative furniture, that his resources for evasion may be multiplied. How often has he not blessed the invention of his celibacy to those mute allies of his, the chairs and tables! What snares has he not baffled by doubling round an ottoman or gliding in the nick of time behind the shelter of a friendly settee! The doors are a point of even more interest to him than the furniture. He would like doors on the right of him, doors on the left of him, doors in front of him. His first instinct on arriving at an evening party is a mental calculation of their number and position. If the Red drawing-room is a *cul de sac*, he never ventures out of the Blue. The only disquieting association which he has connected with the doorway is the use to which it is put by young ladies as a covert basis for flirting operations. They have a way of lurking privily, not in the corners of the room, where a wedge of dowager shoulders impedes their movements, but near the entrance, whence with more readiness they may "spot" the arriving guest. It is probable that our hero divides young ladies into two classes—girls to whom he does not object, and girls who are on the look out for husbands. The former class he regards as a providential boon to the latter, who, thinking of marrying, girls whom he has thought of marrying but has quite determined not to marry, and girls whom he thinks of marrying but cannot make up his mind to marry. The first of these classes is almost to be envied in comparison with the other two. They have not spent their sweetest moments in the fetid atmosphere of a ball-room for the second, who have worked hard to captivate him, and failed, and have nothing left but to follow his steps with eyes of silent reproach. But it is the young lady in the third category who is most to be pitied. To have to listen night after night with a smile of animation to his dull dribblets of indolent monosyllables, to be conscious that you are the object of her hopes, to wait evening after evening for the proposal which never is, but always is to be, pronounced, to loose her spirits and wear out her young soul with vexation and disappointment—this is indeed a heavy price to pay for the possibility of a brilliant marriage. Society avenges her wrongs after its fashion by laughing at the pradish qualms of her victim. According to MacTab, nervously apprehensive of attacks upon her virtue, is a justly ridiculous figure. But what is she to the spectacle of a man of middle age at ease with no woman but his own grandmother? Tied to the apron-strings of that venerable relative, he might lead a tranquil existence secure from all matrimonial surprises. With the great-grandmother, as not standing within the prohibited degrees, he would naturally feel much less comfortable. It would be a sad fate, but not unmingled with poetical justice, if after all his precautions against contemporary young-ladydom, like the hero of one of Edgar Poe's stories, he were to fall a victim to the blandishments of a decaying old matron.

There is but one way of putting an end to his morbid hesitations. Compulsion is the only resource left to a young lady of spirit, resolutely bent on winning the coveted prize. We feel less delicacy in recommending force, because nowadays women claim so many of the prerogatives of the male sex that there is no reason why abduction should not be added to the number. The enterprise would not be difficult to plan. If, as Mr. Whyte Melville describes in his last novel, there are sentimental ruffians at the East-End of London always ready to aid and abet the projects of the naughty aristocracy in the West, the services of a Gentleman Jack might easily be retained. A favourable moment might be seized for pouncing upon the victim on his return from an afternoon of pigeon-slaughter, or on his evening passage to the opera. Gagged and pinioned, he might be hastily driven off in a four-wheeler to some slum. Here he would be kept in durance vile until he submitted to the wishes of his fair abductress, who would try all the usual manœuvres for overcoming his resistance. For this part of her programme we recommend a careful study of *Clarissa Harlowe*. Her conduct must be modelled on that of Lovelace. The first thing would be to surround him with myrmidons animated by a strong matrimonial bias. A crew of hardened and reckless bigamists might be hired to enact the part assigned to the amiable Mrs. Sinclair and her nymphs in Richardson's fiction. They would do their best to sap his principles by relating in the most unblushing manner their several exploits in the field of matrimony. Then a Mormon valet with a score of wives "sealed" to him might be placed in attendance on his person, with secret instructions like those of the treacherous Dorcas. No book would be allowed the prisoner but Mr. Hepworth Dixon's suggestive work on *Spiritual Wives*. Of course, like Clarissa, he would moan and groan a good deal, refuse his meals, and double-lock his chamber-door. His fair antagonist, however, would be well up in all the laxiness of Lovelace. She would be constantly passing tender little billets under the door, and breathing fond love messages through the key-hole. Next she would try to awaken a little interest in his bosom by pretending to break a blood-vessel. If this failed to make any impression, the celebrated scene of the night alarm of fire might be repeated. As he rushed out on the landing in his dressing-gown and slippers, he would find himself clasped in a passionate embrace, from which he would with great difficulty succeed in extricating himself. Nor would the network of forgery and personation which imposed so fatally on the ingenuous Clarisse be forgotten. A letter conveying the consent of his mother would be composed, and would be handed to him by the Mormon valet, and a beldam might be engaged to simulate the good old nurse of his infancy, and bid him take his matrimonial dose like a good boy, without any more wry face. At last, after several abortive attempts at escape, the crisis would be reached. A ring and a special license having been procured, drugged and insensible he would be hurried into an extemporized chapel, and irrevocably united by a hireling priest to his audacious and triumphant abductress. Under the influence of opium, he would doubtless give vent to a good deal of the affecting "extravagance" with which the injured lady, as soon as she gets back her pens and ink, relieves her feelings. Here are some epistolary scraps, which enquire but slight alteration to meet his case:—"How art thou now humbled in the dust, thou scion of a proud house! Thou that never steppedst out of thy brougham but to be admired! who were wont to turn thy eye, sparkling with self-assurance, to different female objects at once as thou passedst, as if to plume thyself upon the expected applause of all who beheld thee! . . . I shall never be my bachelor self again. I have been a very wicked creature and disappointed the hopes of lots of nice girls, and now I am punished. . . . Don't let me be made a show of, for my family's sake. Suffer me, on leaving this spot, to hide my diminished head in some obscure watering-place of the Continent, at least until the honeymoon be overpast." The end of the affair in real life would not be quite so tragical as in the novel, though in its way quite as edifying. Clarissa, as we know, takes to doleful visits to the city churches, the decoration of her own coffin, and other pious eccentricities. The hero of our suggested parallel would accept the accomplished fact with gre